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Mondale Says Russia Boosts Its A-Arsenal

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 24 — The United States said today that there had been an unprecedented Communist military buildup in Europe and added that the Western allies would have to increase their defense budgets. It accused the Soviet Union of increasing its nuclear arsenal by the deployment of the SS-20 intermediate-range ballistic missile.

Vice President Mondale, speaking for President Carter at today's session of the General Assembly's special session on disarmament, said that the "budget increases would be moderate, but made not from preference, but from necessity."

Soviet diplomats at the session, which began yesterday, viewed Mr. Mondale's statement as tough.

The vice president said that a meeting in Washington next week (NATO leaders would bind the Western alliance to military measures adequate to defend themselves. He said that the United States and NATO would remain united to defend their peoples, "but face a continuing buildup of military forces in Europe."

He said that the Soviet Union had increased its nuclear arsenal by the deployment of the SS-20 intermediate-range ballistic missile, now being deployed in Europe. He said that the Soviet Union had increased its nuclear arsenal by the deployment of the SS-20 intermediate-range ballistic missile, now being deployed in Europe.

Two Forecasts

Mr. Mondale, instructed by President Carter to present the U.S. position on disarmament to the special assembly session, forecast "two historic" achievements.

For the first time since the atomic era began, agreement would



Vice President Mondale

3 Gunmen Are Shot 45 Czechoslovak Children Unhurt in Border Hijack

MUNICH, May 24 (AP) — Czechoslovak border guards shot three gunmen who hijacked a school bus carrying 45 children and attempted to force it across the border into West Germany, officials said today.

About 25 Czechoslovak soldiers, using at least one armored vehicle, killed one of the gunmen and wounded the other two in a gunbattle near the Muehlbach border crossing point, a spokesman for the Bavarian State Interior Ministry said. A young girl in the bus was slightly injured.

The spokesman said Czechoslovak authorities told their German colleagues the three men hijacked a school bus at a checkpoint at a dam near the city of Cheb while its young passengers were picnicking.

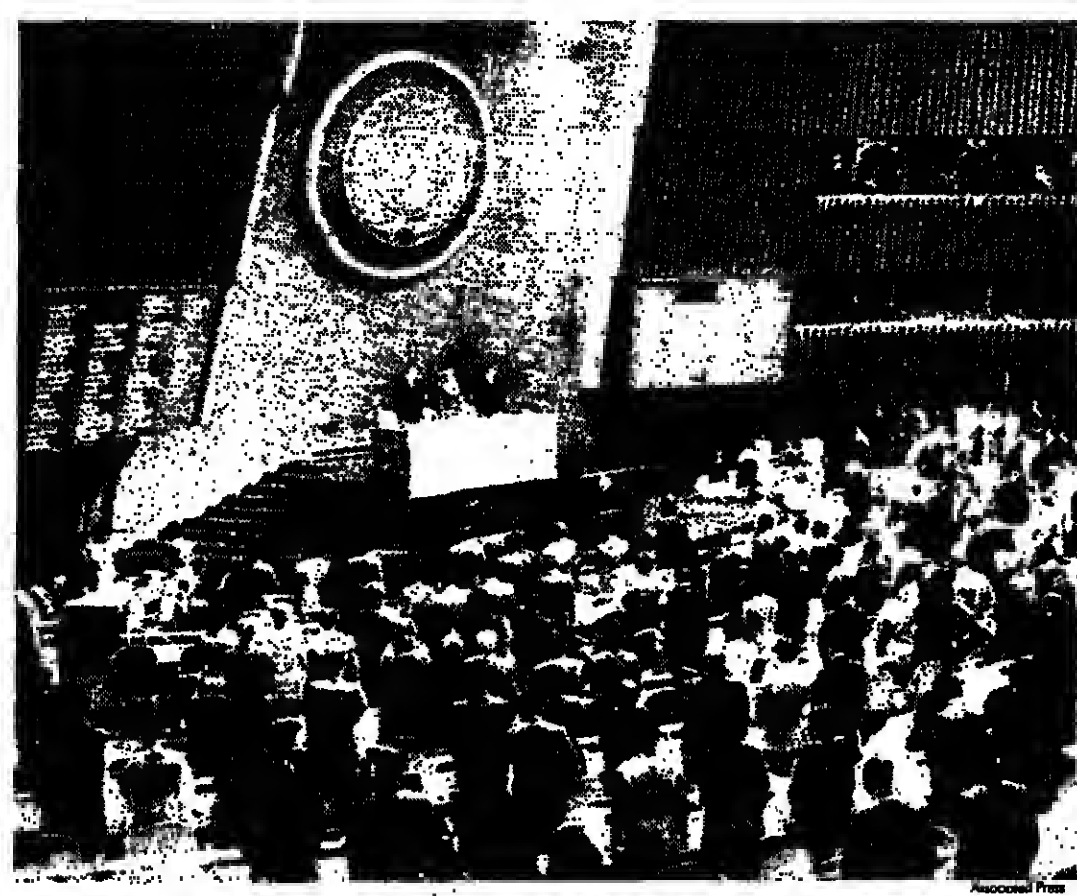
The hijackers made everybody get on the bus and forced the driver to take them to the border crossing. On arrival, they demanded that the border guards allow them free passage to Schirnding on the West German side.

Bus Surrounded

Guards surrounded the bus and an armored car blocked its path, the spokesman said. A first ultimatum expired without either side taking action.

The children, from a small village outside Prague, apparently got on a school excursion when the hijackers surprised them. Their ordeal began yesterday evening and ended early today.

Two weeks ago, a Czechoslovak



Delegates to the UN General Assembly special session standing for the opening ceremonies.

World Bank Backs Search Efforts

Oil Exploration Turns to Third World

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, May 24 (WP) — A new and promising frontier for world oil production, potentially larger than the Alaskan and North Sea fields combined, is being developed with financial help from the World Bank.

The frontier lies in roughly 50 of the world's poorer countries, the underdeveloped nations of Africa, Latin America and Asia, which were long neglected as potential sources for new oil but are now regarded as rich in possibilities.

World Bank officials yesterday announced details of a broad program of lending and technical assistance of up to \$500 million a year, intended to help 50 to 60 oil-importing nations become self-sufficient in oil in the next decade.

This would greatly ease the financial strains on those nations, which now import as much as 80 percent of their oil. Those countries

U.S. Praises Turkish Plan For Cyprus Peace Talks

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, May 24 (WP) — In an unusual public statement on the Cyprus dispute, the State Department yesterday called new Turkish proposals "a positive contribution" toward resuming the stalled Greek-Turkish peace talks.

Rauf Denkash, leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, presented the proposals to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim Monday in an effort to get the peace talks resumed under UN auspices.

The U.S. statement appeared to be an attempt to prod the Greek side into new negotiations, and thereby bolster the Carter administration's uphill struggle to end the congressional embargo on U.S. arms to Turkey.

Congress imposed the embargo in 1975 after Turkish forces, armed with U.S. weapons, invaded Cyprus. Turkey continues to occupy between 35 and 40 percent of the island, which has an 80-percent Greek population.

NATO Contribution

Despite fierce opposition from the Greek-American community, the administration has asked Congress to repeal the embargo because Turkey has threatened to reduce its contribution to NATO defenses in the Mediterranean.

The administration argues that lifting the embargo offers the best hope for settling the Cyprus dispute, because Turkey has warned it will not negotiate nor withdraw its troops under U.S. pressure.

It was against this background that a State Department spokesman, Tom Reston, began a routine press briefing yesterday by reading a statement laced with praise for the latest Turkish proposal.

"We consider it a very constructive and forthcoming one which indeed should make a positive contribution toward resumption of the Cyprus negotiations," Mr. Reston said.

The State Department also distributed a statement by Mr. Denkash, which described his proposals as a revised version of a plan put forward by Turkey on April 13. The earlier offer was rejected by Greece as an inadequate basis for returning to the negotiating table.

In its latest proposals, Turkey maintains its position that Cyprus essentially be divided into two internally self-governing ethnic communities with a joint legislature and a limited executive power that would handle such functions as foreign affairs and defense.

However, Mr. Reston said the administration regards the newest plan as "an improvement" over the April proposals. He stressed Mr. Denkash's pledge to negotiate "with an open mind and in a spirit of conciliation and flexibility."

The department statement also underscored elements of the proposal aimed at dealing with the Cyprus refugee problem. In the wake of the Turkish invasion, thousands of Greek Cypriots abandoned their homes and fled from the Turkish-occupied part of the island.

Geographical Readjustments

The statement noted that Turkey is prepared to consider "significant geographical readjustments" which would enable a considerable number of Greek Cypriots to resettle, and, even before a settlement is reached, to allow 30,000 to 35,000 former Greek Cypriot residents of Varosha, the new part of Famagusta, to return.

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Reportedly Wants to Aid UNITA Rebels

Carter Said to Seek End to Angola Curbs

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, May 24 (NYT) — President Carter told a group of senators yesterday that because of congressional restraints the United States was unable to provide assistance to anti-government forces led by Jonas Savimbi that are operating in Angola.

According to participants in the White House meeting, Mr. Carter did not ask specifically for repeal of legislation barring aid to the Savimbi forces that are also fighting the 20,000 Cubans stationed in Angola. But he left the impression that he did.

Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, the author of the legislation prohibiting open or covert involvement in Angola, was not at the meeting, but said that "I've come increasingly to the conclusion that the president is considering reinvoking this country in the Angolan civil war."

"It seems to me that the president ought to be prepared to go to the American people and Congress publicly and clarify whether he wants to support rebel forces inside Angola or not to support them," Sen. Clark, chairman of the Foreign Relations subcommittee on Africa, said.

Quagmire Feared

He added that he would oppose intervention because "a little intervention would do us no good" and would drag the United States into "the kind of quagmire that would get us increasingly involved."

Mr. Carter has been complaining for more than a week about a variety of congressionally imposed restrictions on his ability to direct foreign policy.

The Clark amendment is one that has been cited often, but State Department officials, apparently urging that Mr. Carter not try to force a confrontation with Congress on Angola, have been stressing concern about prohibitions on economic aid to countries like Mozambique that deprive the United States of incentives for such countries to cooperate with it.

Sen. Daniel Moynihan, D-N.Y., who attended the session at the White House, said that "for about a month now, officials of the administration have been telling us they want to provide aid to Savimbi in Angola."

"This is a serious decision about which, I for one, am willing to listen to the administration case," he said. "But it must be done openly."

Mr. Savimbi, 45, heads a group known as the National Union for

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French Unit Chases Rebel Column West

Seeking Hostages

French Defense Ministry announced today that French troops today were chasing one of two rebel columns heading toward their Angolan refuge, diplomatic sources reported.

Officials said a reconnaissance aircraft spotted the rebels, driving in about 60 captured or stolen vehicles, fleeing along a dirt road close to the Benguela railroad, which runs through Zaire into Angola.

A heavy rebel presence was reported from the railroad center of Mutshatsha across to the Angolan border, indicating that the legionnaires might face stiff resistance as they pursue the column. A French Defense Ministry spokesman said Zaire army forces already had skirmished west of Mutshatsha with a rebel convoy.

Another rebel column estimated to number between 1,000 and 4,000 men was already in Zambia, heading toward Angola in a ragged caravan of stolen cars loaded with loot from the mining town of Kolwezi.

Death Toll Modified

[It was reported from Kolwezi, meanwhile, that the final toll of Europeans massacred during the rebel occupation of the city may not exceed 120. Previous official estimates had been as high as 200 or more.

[A correspondent in Kolwezi for the Belgian newspaper Le Soir reported that the physician heading the body-identification team said he had completed identification of 60 slain Europeans yesterday and that another 13 bodies, mostly Greeks and Pakistanis, had been found.

[The final toll was not expected to be more than 110 or 120, the Belgian reporter wrote.]

The fate of about 60 Europeans still held hostage was the prime concern for the legionnaires. Most of them are believed to be French.

Angola has said it would insure the safety of Europeans, but has warned that it would turn its armed forces loose if their is any attempt at "hot pursuit" across the frontier.

Protected Corridor

Pro-Western guerrilla sources said the East Germans have set up a tank-protected corridor for the rebels fleeing into Angola, as well as a reception center for the retreating Cuban-trained troops.

French paratroopers fought a sharp engagement with fleeing rebel tribesmen in Lulu, five miles from the center of Kolwezi yesterday, and lost two men killed, the

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Improved Since Last Year

The Shaba Rebels Proved Prowess in Kolwezi Raid

By David B. Ottaway

KOLWEZI, Zaire, May 24 (WP) — The rebel invasion of Kolwezi that began at 6 a.m. Saturday, March 13, was without a doubt one of the best planned and executed operations seen anywhere in Africa for years. The rebels were tough, determined and tenacious as if they had long training for the assault.

This is perhaps the strongest evidence, although circumstantial, of foreign involvement in the latest Shaba province troubles, although many local sources said they saw four white-skinned rebels speaking either Portuguese or Spanish during the six-day occupation.

They may have been Cubans or they may have been white Angolans of which there are many.

"I myself saw no Cubans," said Col. Philip Eulin, the French Foreign Legion commander whose troops recaptured the city Friday.

'Operation Dove'

The Kolwezi invasion, code-named "Operation Dove," was entirely different in character from the 80-day Shaba war of a year ago when Zairian and Moroccan troops mostly shadowboxed with the rebels and hardly anyone was killed.

Kolwezi shows not only how far things have come from a year ago in the nature of warfare in southern Zaire but also the seriousness of the problem that lies ahead for the 13-year-old government of President Mobutu Sese Seko. For Kolwezi and what it stands for is far from over.

Leaders of the mysterious National Front for the Liberation of the Congo obviously are determined to overthrow Mr. Mobutu and certain to try again and again. They already have dealt a paralyzing blow to the bankrupt Zairian economy and had they held Kolwezi they probably would have declared a separate government and asked for recognition and aid from sympathetic African and Communist countries.

The accounts of refugees and French and Belgian military sources here give some idea of how it was done.

Main Force

The main rebel striking force almost certainly came from camps inside Angola and had long, careful preparation in the assault of the town. The number of rebels who made the four-day trek across northwestern Zambia into southern Shaba province is not clear. Hundreds of their supporters already were inside the city waiting to join those coming from Angola. Many Europeans said they or their servants recognized individual rebels as townspeople.

French military officials estimate that between 2,000 and 2,500 guerrillas took part in the attack. They had stockpiled vast quantities of arms beforehand and in and around Kolwezi, permitting them to cross Zambia dressed and looking like civilian refugees.

Most wore uniforms of one kind or another with the word "tiger" printed on arm bands. They carried a motley array of old and new

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After Whites Are Freed, He Tells Mobutu

Giscard Affirms French Pullout Plans

PARIS, May 24 (UPI) — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today met with President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and reaffirmed that French forces would be pulled out of the African nation as soon as whites remaining in rebel hands are rescued.

"Mr. Giscard d'Estaing conveyed to President Mobutu the statement he made yesterday in which he outlined the conditions for the return home of French troops from Zaire," an Elysee Palace spokesman said.

The meeting was held against the background of reports that Mr. Mobutu had vainly pleaded with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing for French troops to remain in Shaba province for at least another six months.

After meeting with President Mobutu, President Giscard d'Estaing flew to New York for the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament.

The invasion of Shaba province, formerly called Katanga, by Angolan-based rebel troops was the second attempt in 14 months to wrest the mineral-rich province from control of the Zairian government.

With French forces already fighting in Chad and Mauritania, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's dispatch of troops to Zaire raised widespread criticism at home and abroad that France was playing the role of "gendarme" in behalf of the Mobutu regime.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said yesterday at a news conference that "French forces which intervened in Kolwezi will be withdrawn as soon as they accomplish their task of liberating remaining Europeans in rebel hands."

Joint Force Rejected

African leaders at the fifth summit meeting of France and black African nations voted on the last day of a two-day meeting yesterday not to form their own intervention force to deal with invasions and uprisings. They said they preferred to depend on France for aid in emergencies.

A proposal by Gabon, backed by France, that African nations set up their own intervention force was not adopted by the 21 nations attending the two-day meeting in Versailles.

The leaders set up a committee to widen existing defense agreements between West African nations to include new members.

The African leaders indicated they have no qualms about leaning on French military strength to stabilize their regimes. France recently sent military aid to Chad and Mauritania in addition to last week's aid to Zaire.

"After all, European members of NATO make no bones about being dependent on the United States and Eastern nations are dependent on Moscow so why should we be ashamed of cooperating with France?" Felix Houphouët-Boigny, president of Ivory Coast, said to reporters.

The African summit delegates also voted to seek more aid from industrialized nations. Some members emphasized that stability can only come from economic growth.

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As UN Debate Opens

Survey Warns of New Weapons

LONDON, May 24 (UPI) — Even as the United Nations debates world disarmament, the United States and Soviet Union are developing new weapons like "satellite killers" that will make true arms control more elusive, a journal on strategic affairs reported today.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies warned that if Washington and Moscow fail to reach a second strategic arms limitation agreement, known as SALT-2, or if the U.S. Senate fails to ratify it, an all-out nuclear arms race may result.

"More important," it added, "the political relationship between East and West in general and the United States and the Soviet Union in particular, would move backwards, and both arms control and the concept of détente would take a long time to recover."

"As the central plank of superpower relations, strategic arms control is not an issue to gamble with."

The institute's warnings were in its annual Strategic Survey, considered a good source on what is happening in the field. The institute is a nongovernmental center for research and information on world strategic issues.

Bank Backs Oil Search

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Geological Survey, who concluded that the potential for oil discoveries in the less-developed nations is two or three times greater than conventionally estimated.

Mr. Grossling determined that the main reason not much oil has been found in those countries is that they have seen relatively little drilling over the years. In Africa's five million square miles of prospective area, only 12,550 wells had been drilled by 1975 — compared to 2.4 million wells drilled in the United States.

The traditional explanation for the lack of drilling included the claim that past explorations yielded poor results. But Mr. Grossling's study discovered that over the years, more oil was discovered per foot of drilling in Africa and Latin America than in the United States or Western Europe.

None of the experts assert that another Middle East, which has 45 large fields, awaits to be discovered somewhere in the world. But Mr. Grossling predicts that Africa, Latin America, and Asia each has three to eight large fields yet to be found.

"Beyond the horizon new systems are emerging which will make arms control more complicated and call for a reassessment of the traditional methods," the survey said.

It said the SALT-2 agreement that appears to be emerging from lengthy negotiations "represents progress."

"But failure to reach agreement or failure of the U.S. Senate to ratify an agreement," it said, "would remove even the imperfect restrictions on nuclear strategic competition that SALT had, after all, produced and would open the gates to unrestrained attempts to establish strategic reassurance through unilateral efforts."

Other points the survey made included:

• U.S. allies are worried that the Carter administration's policies "often seem uncoordinated and inconsistent." It often seemed, the survey said, "more intent on making a point than shaping a policy."

• Another Middle East war in the next two or three years is "most unlikely" because the present military imbalance is too greatly in Israel's favor and "Israel has nothing to gain and much to lose from a new war."

• Soviet and Cuban military intervention in the Horn of Africa is not designed primarily to gain a permanent foothold there but to become "a permanent factor in African politics."

• The survey warned that the so-called "internal settlement" concluded by Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith with moderate black nationalist leaders is unlikely to ensure long-term stability in that country.

• Any Soviet leadership that follows President Leonid Brezhnev is likely to continue "to pursue a policy of caution, conservatism and military overinsurance — more of the same rather than a new departure."



NONSTARRING ROLE — Movie actor Paul Newman attending the UN General Assembly session on disarmament with fellow delegate Marjorie Benton. Mr. Newman was named to the delegation for the five-week talks by President Carter.

Mondale Accuses Russia Of Increasing A-Arsenal

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by a French head of state. His appearance marks a radical shift in policy by France, which under the late President Charles de Gaulle shunned the Geneva disarmament conference and since has remained aloof from international arms limitation agreements.

The conference is attracting not only scores of world leaders, but also thousands of ordinary citizens from around the world. A 500-member group from Japan including survivors of the 1945 atomic bombing of Hiroshima arrived yesterday.

Outside the well-protected UN

grounds, Japanese Buddhist monks, Armenians, and Romanian hunger strikers were among the 50 demonstrators pressing various causes.

The difficulty of making significant progress during the session — the world's first general disarmament conference since 1932 — was underscored by the Mr. Mojsov.

The assembly president noted the UN has passed 228 resolutions "dealing with disarmament" in its 33-year history, yet "no serious breakthrough has been made in disarmament efforts."

The potential that the session will result in only more frustration for disarmament advocates was heightened by what some perceive as token support by the proprietors of the world's biggest arsenals — the United States and the Soviet Union.

Although Mr. Gromyko arrived in New York Monday, he did not show up for the opening. His delegation was led by Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoli Kovalev.

Mr. Carter's decision to send Mr. Mondale instead of appearing personally also was picked up by some diplomats as a signal of lukewarm U.S. interest.

U.S. Looks To Savimbi

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war against Mr. Neto. In 1975 Mr. Savimbi received support from South Africa, but according to American officials his outside help now comes mostly from Europe, and in particular, France.

U.S. intelligence officials believe that if the Cubans withdrew from Angola, Mr. Savimbi would probably be able to unseat Mr. Neto, but would to turn face a war of his own from the Neto supporters.

The Carter administration has become increasingly interested in Mr. Savimbi because of its concern over the Cuban forces in Africa. Many of the Cubans, in Ethiopia, were ferried there by Soviet ships from Angola and it was felt that the Savimbi forces were given more help.

Some members of the National Security Council staff and the CIA have raised the possibility of assistance to Mr. Savimbi through the French.

Dayan Calls Cairo Reply To Peace Bid Inadequate

JERUSALEM, May 24 (AP) —

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan disclosed today that Egypt has replied to Israeli proposals for restarting stalled peace talks, but he claimed that Washington rejected Cairo's answers as inadequate.

Speaking in the Knesset, Mr. Dayan said that Israel was given a U.S. memorandum on the Egyptian position Friday.

He addressed the Parliament after Prime Minister Menachem Begin's ruling coalition government defeated a no-confidence motion by a vote of 66 to 32 with one abstention. The motion was presented by a small leftist party and was endorsed by the Labor Party.

Israel's major opposition faction, the Likud, also condemned Mr. Begin's foreign policy for delaying peace.

The Egyptian reply was the latest move in U.S.-mediated efforts to break the deadlock in Egyptian-Israeli talks that developed in January when the two sides failed to agree on a declaration of principles to guide future talks.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat launched the peace drive with his journey to Jerusalem last November.

Primary Issues

Last month, Mr. Dayan proposed shelving the declaration and moving on to primary issues of a peace treaty. He said that he submitted a list of questions to Cairo and asked Mr. Sadat if he was prepared to negotiate a comprehensive agreement or sign a separate accord with Israel.

Mr. Dayan declined to discuss either the questions or the Egyptian replies. But he said that the State Department found the Egyptian document "so impossible that they — to put it diplomatically — re-

turned them to their authors." He said that it was returned with the explanation that "not even the Americans would suggest to Israel that it accept the proposals for a basis for negotiations."

There was no immediate comment from the State Department. Without referring directly to the replies, Mr. Dayan said that Mr. Sadat's position remained "as extreme as possible," demanding total Israeli withdrawal from captured Arab lands and creation of an independent Palestinian state. Israel rejects both demands.

No Separate Accord

"The position of Sadat today is that he is not willing to sign a separate agreement with Sinai. That is his stand until this moment," Mr. Dayan said.

He said that the Cabinet would discuss the Cairo replies during its regular weekly meeting Sunday and follow up with a debate in the Knesset on the peace policy.

The foreign minister was replying to a speech by Labor Party opposition leader Shimon Peres, who said that the Begin government's policy was putting Israel on a collision course with the United States.

Before the speeches by Mr. Peres and Mr. Dayan, the house held a raucous session over the no-confidence motion submitted by the small Shelli Party.

Moshe Nissim, replying for the government, faced a barrage of heckling over such diverse issues as whether the state-owned television should include speculation in its news broadcasts and whether schoolteachers should be allowed to take part in political activity.

Shouts echoed through the high-roofed house chamber as members accused each other of lying, gangsterism and vote-buying.

Gendarme for a Continent?

A New French Role in Africa

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, May 24 (HTT) — French intervention in Zaire is working out as a political triumph for President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, but increasing French military involvement in Africa has lent urgency to questions here about France's activist policy overseas.

The horrifying atrocities scenes in Kolwezi have enabled Mr. Giscard d'Estaing easily to justify his decision to dispatch French paratroopers. His critics were silenced, and the French operation has won backing from the French public and from friendly foreign governments — European, American and African.

However, a wider policy issue remains — whether France intends to become Africa's gendarme.

The questions involved are of France's capacity to carry out numerous military missions simultaneously and of whether France is risking charges of neo-colonialism.

Unpopular Regimes

French opposition parties and some French diplomatic analysts are critical of French alliances in Africa and skeptical of France's chances of emerging unscathed. A key issue is whether France should prop up unpopular regimes, like those in Zaire and Chad. Even moderate commentators are asking whether France is overextending itself, becoming trapped by its own success.

In shoring up moderate African regimes, France is defending a major export market and source of raw materials, and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing can win political points by his claim to be bringing up to date the Gaullist vision of France's role in the world.

Many French analysts are concerned that the United States and other European nations are reluctant to get involved in African squabbles, even to thwart a Soviet and Cuban campaign to destabilize the mineral-rich, politically vulnerable continent. But France, which has a Gaullist legacy of good relations with most of its former colonies, is well positioned to protect the moderate French-speaking African countries.

This protector role has acquired a growing military dimension. France now has more than 10,000 troops stationed in Africa and the Indian Ocean territories of Reunion and Mayotte. It has bases in Senegal, Ivory Coast, Gabon and Djibouti, the enclave in the Horn of Africa where France keeps an aircraft carrier to watch over the oil-tanker lanes.

2d Largest Force

In all, France has advisers or trainers in 11 African countries — and a combat role in Mauritania, Chad and now Zaire. Except for the 40,000 Cuban troops, it is the largest outside force in Africa.

When France acted in Zaire, it provided the climax to a year in which French forces intervened militarily in four places in Africa and the Middle East, each time more forcefully.

In Zaire, there was a quantum jump from the controversial logistical support France provided to quell last year's Shaba rebellion. French training teams had tried to improve President Mobutu Sese Seko's armed forces in the interim, and a team of French military technicians has been missing since the rebel attack.

In Mauritania, French pilots have resumed their reconnaissance flights from a base in Senegal against Polisario rebels threatening the vital Zouerate iron mines.

In the Middle East, the French contingent is the largest in the UN

peace-keeping force in southern Lebanon.

In Chad, apparently the highest-risk French intervention, a squadron of Jaguar fighter planes and nearly 2,000 ground troops are making a last-ditch stand to hold the country's southern third against Libyan-backed Frolinat rebels.

The Chad government of President Félix Malloum, based on black southern Saba tribesmen, appears unpopular and inept. Demoralized government troops have surrendered garrisons to inferior rebel forces, handing over intact quantities of French-supplied arms and ammunition. Knowledgeable sources in Paris appear pessimistic about the Malloum regime's prospects.

Yet, although Chad, a poor desert country, has scant strategic value or natural resources except possible small deposits of oil and uranium, France has been reluctant to disengage from the Malloum regime, apparently because of France's version of the domino theory.

Potential problems besides Chad are multiplying. Djibouti has tribal conflicts which could invite Ethiopian pressure. In addition to military casualties, France may well face other complications. The terrorist attack on Orly airport last weekend was described as a reprisal for French activities in south Lebanon and Africa.

In his doctrine on Africa, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing says France, in contrast to China, is not to stabilize Africa — helps countries at the request of governments, for defense and within their sovereign territory.

This policy is defended at the Elysée Palace as a temporary necessity to foil the Soviet Union's "military opportunism" in Africa, where, in French thinking, Soviet influence "lacks legs" because of

weak ideological and economic appeal.

However, diplomatic sources point out that French action seems to reflect a belief that the Soviet threat is of medium term.

Giscard's Preference

While Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is believed to prefer that France go alone militarily, France undoubtedly would like to see expanded deliveries of military aid to its African clients by the United States and European countries.

French sources also hope that the Zaire episode may prove a turning point in arousing U.S. and European opinion to dangers in Africa. As French involvement expands, it is encountering the problem of support for unpopular regimes and that of the inherent instability of tribal frictions within the artificial frontiers that African countries inherited at independence.

To cope with these political problems, France is believed to favor the creation of an African politico-military pact so French military assistance can be placed in an African context. Certainly, France hopes for political support from its Western allies.

U.S. Freightier Aids 58 Vietnam Refugees

SINGAPORE, May 24 (Reuters) — A U.S. container ship has rescued 58 Vietnamese refugees from their leaking boat in the South China Sea, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said here today.

The 9,277-ton President Polk was sailing from Hong Kong to Singapore Sunday when it picked up a distress call from the boat about 235 miles southeast of Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, the spokesman said.

The Shaba Rebels Proved Prowess in Kolwezi Raid

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arms — Soviet AK-47s, American M-16s, and NATO or Portuguese FN's, as became clear from the 1,200 captured arms piled in front of the French Foreign Legion's headquarters at the Impala Hotel here.

Light Defenses

Kolwezi was comparatively lightly defended at the time of the attack, with only two companies of soldiers — about 300 paratroopers — stationed there. Why no more troops were present when everyone knew something was being planned and soon to come remains unclear. Various African publications had been talking of the rebel buildup for several months.

The rebels themselves had infiltrated the city in large numbers at least a week before their assault and many Europeans told of seeing Portuguese-speaking Africans and strange faces in town. But no one seemed to take the signs of trouble for what they were.

The city fell to the rebels literally within hours of the first shots. They also captured the strategic airport, where a dozen Zairian air force jets, helicopter and planes were knocked out, apparently with explosives, in expert fashion.

But the Zairian army held out in its headquarters and several smaller posts almost to the arrival of the first wave of Legionnaire paratroopers Friday afternoon.

Coordinated Attack

The rebels knew exactly what they were doing. They hit all key points simultaneously making it virtually impossible for the Zairian troops to send reinforcements from one position to another. In any case, many of them simply fled into the bush. More than 100 of the deserters appeared back in town after the arrival of the French.

The behavior of the rebels varied greatly toward the 2,200 to 2,500 Europeans living in the city but it got progressively worse. The many rebel commanders and political commissars were extremely well disciplined and even polite in their dealings with the whites, but the conduct of their troops was a far different story.

Many Europeans told of how they had been robbed of food, watches, radios, tape recorders, cars and trucks. They said friends were shot down on the spot at the slightest sign of protest. It does not seem that rape or physical torture was widespread.

The rebels spent a lot of time trying to convince the local black population of the evils of the Mobutu government and the benefits of supporting them. Some of their entreaties were purely financial — the promise of more money and better living conditions.

Some of the attempted indoctrination was more ideological — denunciations of colonialism and imperialism. There was some anti-white propaganda tied to the better living conditions enjoyed by the Europeans but little outright racism.

The rebels' behavior took a sharp turn for the worse and a hatred for whites, particularly the French, became evident as news of the Legionnaires' approach was broadcast by the radio Wednesday. The last 48 hours saw indiscriminate killing all around the town of both whites and wealthy blacks associated either with the government or the big Zairian-Belgian mining company, Gécamines.

The death toll included more than 500 blacks, including rebels and residents of Kolwezi.

French Troops in Pursuit Of Angola-Bound Rebels

(Continued from Page 1)

France and Belgium intensified yesterday with new charges by Col. Yves Gras, operations officer for the French forces.

The Belgians made a fundamental error in their planning of the rescue effort," Col. Gras told reporters. "Had both countries coordinated activities they could have chased the rebels to the border."

He said the Belgians' announced intention of evacuating the white residents of the area "provoked flight and panic" among the whites.

France, he said, would have preferred to try to persuade the white population to stay in Kolwezi and keep the mines in operation. Only seven Belgian technicians remain in the once-thriving mining center to try to keep the mines from flooding.

With 70 percent of Zaire's revenue coming from copper and 75 percent of copper coming through Kolwezi, the French say that because of the Belgian evacuation, Kolwezi has turned into a ghost town and the Zairian economy is being wrecked.

The Belgians responded by accusing the French of jumping the gun on the rescue, trying to take over the entire operation and killing up to 500 whites during the initial parachute landing Friday.

More than 1,000 Belgian paratroopers flew home from Shaba province to cheers but Premier Leo Tindemans' government drew bitter criticism in parliament for its handling of the rescue mission.

A welcoming crowd cheered and chanted "Thank you, paratroopers!" as the first plane landed at Melbroeck military airport near Brussels after helping evacuate 2,500 whites from the massacre city of Kolwezi.

Youths waved the Belgian tricolor as the troops filed into the arrival lounge. Family and friends rushed forward to embrace them and Defense Minister Paul Vanden Boeynants said in a speech, "We are proud of you."

Dane Meets Andreotti

ROME, May 24 (Reuters) — Danish Foreign Minister Knud Andersen, here for a three-day visit, conferred with Premier Giulio Andreotti today.

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Projects \$538-Billion Spending

Carter Orders 1980 Slash in Budget to Cut Deficit

By Art Pinc

WASHINGTON, May 24 (WP) — President Carter has ordered a 10 percent spending cut for fiscal 1980 designed to slash the deficit to \$75 billion — more than \$13 billion below the \$208 billion deficit projected for fiscal 1979.

The 1980 plan would mean roughly no new spending or tax-cutting initiatives, and spending cuts in existing programs. Outlays for any national health-insurance program enacted this year, for example, would be put off until late 1980.

The austere budget target, approved personally by Mr. Carter in a final planning meeting on the night of May 23, would mark a significant further tightening from the fiscal 1979 spending plan that was proposed in January.

The plan calls for holding U.S. spending to about \$338 billion, about \$12 billion below what budget-makers say would be needed to continue present programs intact. Officials say that Mr. Carter has decided which programs would be pared.

1979 Budget 'Austere'
By comparison, the \$200.2-billion budget that Mr. Carter submitted in January — which many analysts regarded as austere — provided for spending levels \$7.8 billion below what officials estimated would be needed to continue existing programs.

The right spending plan report, Mr. Carter's top economic adviser, said, "The right spending plan report was agreed to by all of Mr. Carter's top economic advisers."

In its January budget, the administration projected the fiscal 1979 deficit at \$60.6 billion, virtually unchanged from 1978's \$61.8-billion deficit. Mr. Carter blamed the deficit for fiscal 1979 on need for a large tax cut.

He sought to reverse that trend by agreeing two weeks ago to trim the deficit from \$25 billion to \$15 billion. Changes by Congress in the continuation of spending cuts would have trimmed the deficit to \$13 billion for fiscal 1979.

If Mr. Carter is successful in juggling the deficit to \$38 billion in fiscal 1980, it would put the administration back toward approaching a balanced budget in fiscal 1981.

Mr. Carter had set such a deadline earlier, then abandoned it as unrealistic.

Skeptical on Balancing

Economists both within and outside the administration remain skeptical that the White House can balance the budget that soon. And liberals are almost certain to denounce the new spending plan for leaving too little room for new programs.

The stepped-up austerity drive appeared to have been initiated by James McIntyre, the president's budget director, with the backing of Michael Blumenthal, the Treasury secretary. Mr. McIntyre reportedly had called for even less spending.

Sources said that the basic decisions on the fiscal 1980 budget were made by Mr. Carter at an initial session last week. Top administration economic officials held a second meeting yesterday to confirm the targets and set spending ceilings for individual agencies. Establishment of the initial targets is the first step in a lengthy budget planning process that the administration employs each year.

The fiscal 1980 budget will be presented by Mr. Carter next January in a formal message to Congress. Fiscal 1980 begins October 1, 1979.

Sukarno Rehabilitation
JAKARTA, May 24 (Reuters) — President Suharto has agreed to rehabilitate his predecessor, President Sukarno, who died eight years ago in disgrace for alleged complicity in the 1965 abortive communist coup, it was announced here.

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Gerald Ford speaking yesterday at New York Law School.

Ford Says Privacy Needs More Protection

NEW YORK, May 24 (NYT) — Former President Gerald Ford urged Congress yesterday to re-examine the Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act, two pieces of legislation that, in his view, have not had the effect desired by their proponents.

In attempting to strike a balance between personal privacy and the public's right to know, Mr. Ford said, "Congress chose to subordinate the Privacy Act to the Freedom of Information Act whenever it perceived a potential conflict between the two."

However, experience since passage of the acts four and five years ago — has shown that individual privacy has not been adequately protected, he said.

"Congress, having created serious conflicts between the right of privacy and the right to information, now has the responsibility to find better answers — and the sooner the better," Mr. Ford said.

Mr. Ford's remarks were delivered as a visiting lecturer at the New York Law School.

Would Lift Controls Gradually

House Conferees Approve Natural-Gas Compromise

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, May 24 (WP) — President Carter's long-stalled energy bill got past a major obstacle yesterday as House conferees voted 13 to 12 for gradual lifting of price controls on natural gas.

The full House-Senate energy conference was to meet today for only the second time this year, and the House was to offer formally the compromise. The Senate group is expected to accept the compromise by a similarly close margin.

It has taken the conferees six months to come this far in settling their differences on natural-gas pricing, and managers of the bill outlined a schedule that sounded as if it could take most of the rest of this session to get an omnibus energy bill to the president, even without the wellhead tax on domestic crude oil, which he calls the centerpiece of his energy conservation program.

Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., House floor manager of the section of the bill dealing with natural gas, said it would take staff members four to six weeks to put the natural-gas plan into legislative language. Then it must be approved again by both chambers and faces the likelihood of another filibuster in the Senate.

Natural gas is a multibillion-dollar issue on which House and Senate originally went in opposite directions. The House approved Mr. Carter's plan to continue price controls at higher levels than now and extend regulation to gas consumed in the state produced.

The Senate accepted the industry's contention that deregulation is the only way to assure adequate supply, and voted to end controls on newly discovered gas after two years. Congress has argued about natural-gas pricing for a quarter of a century.

The compromise approved by the House conferees would regulate new gas by 1985, but would empower either the president or Congress to reimpose controls for one 18-month period that could extend through the end of 1988.

In return for agreeing to end controls on new gas, House members favored continued controls on the principle that this would require large industrial users to bear gas price increases until prices reach the level of alternate fuels. At that point residential and other small consumers would share in the price increase.

Estimates of what this means in more payments to gas producers varies from \$9 billion to 4 or 5 percent of total production.

LOS ANGELES, May 24 (AP) — To dress or not to dress: That is the question beyond the portals of an ordinary-looking building billed by its owners as California's first nude apartment complex.

Nudity is permitted in all public areas — from the pool and sunbath to the laundry room.

To assure privacy as well as safety, about \$15,000 has gone into a security system, including special magnetic keys that cannot be duplicated except at the factory. About 65 percent of the more than 40 units have been rented.

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Oregon City Rejects Protective Ordinance

Homosexual Rights Drive in U.S. Falters

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP) — Four times in the last year voters have rejected local ordinances that guaranteed rights for homosexuals. More contesting of gay-rights laws are expected, and in one of them, the focus of the debate is changing.

Yesterday, voters in Eugene, Ore., overturned a law barring discrimination against homosexuals, as voters did earlier in Dade County, Fla., which includes Miami; St. Paul, Minn.; and Wichita, Kan. The voting in Eugene ran about 2-to-1 against the ordinance.

In California later this year the battle may narrow its focus from broad anti-discrimination ordinances to the issue of whether homosexuals should be allowed to teach, counsel or supervise in public schools.

An initiative has been circulated saying that the state should fire or prevent the hiring of a teacher, teacher's aide, counselor or school administrator who is openly homosexual, or who advocates, solicits or promotes homosexual acts.

Backers say that they have more than 520,000 signatures. State law requires valid signatures of 312,404 registered voters, and state officials have begun sample checking to determine how many of the signatures are valid. The initiative could be on the ballot in November.

Elsewhere in the nation:

• The Cooey Rapids, Minn., City Council voted 3-to-2 last night to eliminate a homosexual rights ordinance adopted in 1975. City Manager John Conington has opposed the move, saying that the ordinance has not created any problems in recruitment or employment. The change is to take effect in July.

• The Baltimore Community Relations Commission is redrafting a bill that would ban discrimination of homosexuals. The original bill had not gone before the City Council.

• A homosexual rights ordinance in Seattle is being opposed by a police officer, David Estes, who is leading a drive to put the issue before voters.

• The Hartford, Conn., City Council on Monday postponed until June 12 a vote on proposals to ban job discrimination against homosexuals by the city and firms that do business with the city. A group calling itself the "Blue Berets" has been opposing the proposals.

• The Richmond, Va., Human Rights Commission is expected to vote on June 6 on a proposal that would ban discrimination on a number of grounds, including homosexuality. After the vote, it will be up to the city manager or one of the one council members to ask that the matter be brought before the full council.

• Earlier this month, a gay-rights ordinance was approved in San Francisco, and no repeal effort has surfaced.

• In May, the Alaska Supreme Court overruled Anchorage Mayor George Sullivan's order that the names of homosexual groups be excluded in a city-published listing of service organizations.

Homosexual leaders were disappointed by the decision Monday by the United Presbyterian Church against the ordination of homosexuals, although celibate homosexuals or those seeking to become heterosexual may become ministers.

The drive against homosexual rights gained national attention last June with singer Anita Bryant's "Save Our Children" drive in Dade County. Voters repealed the ordinance by a more than 2-to-1 ratio.

The new day Gov. Reubin Askew signed laws barring homosexuals from marrying members of the same sex or adopting children.

But Sen. Easterly outspent him by a ratio of 2-to-1 and campaigned on a theme that Rep. Breckinridge was more concerned with happenings in Washington than with the needs of Kentuckians.

WASHINGTON, May 24 (Reuters) — The House of Representatives, overcoming last-minute opposition, voted this week to ease trade barriers with Hungary and give it most-favored-nation status. But the vote of 209 to 173 showed the strength of the conservative opposition.

"We are not talking about an independent country, we are talking about an occupied country," Rep. John Ashbrook, R-Ohio, said during the debate, in which rhetoric reminiscent of the Cold War years was heard for the first time in recent years.

The Senate is also expected to ratify President Carter's decision to give Hungary most-favored-nation treatment. It would thus join Yugoslavia, Poland and Romania as the only Communist countries receiving low tariff rates.

Bill on Hungary Passed by House

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WASHINGTON, May 24 (UPI) — Saying that Americans are "not happy" with the quality of their government, President Carter gave Congress yesterday a plan that would abolish the Civil Service Commission and create a new supervisory structure for federal workers.

The reorganization plan is the second and final phase of administration proposals to revamp the civil service system.

At a ceremony for 11 civil servants whose efforts led to savings of more than \$13.6 million last year, the president hailed them for showing "how much difference one person's efforts can make."

"Instead of giving awards once a year, what we need most is a civil-service system that rewards good performance every day," Mr. Carter said.

The main thrust of Mr. Carter's effort so far is to make it easier to rid the government of incompetent workers while still safeguarding the system from politics.

Under his latest plan, which goes into effect in 60 days unless vetoed by either house of Congress, the Civil Service Commission would be replaced by a Merit Systems Protection Board, consisting of three members appointed by the president. It would have an office to investigate charges of wrongdoing.

The proposal also would create a new Office of Personnel Management that would administer and enforce civil-service laws.

WASHINGTON, May 24 (UPI) — The House Appropriations Committee approved a measure yesterday that would freeze the salaries of the president, members of Congress and top-level government officials.

Federal employees are scheduled to receive a cost-of-living increase this October. Mr. Carter has suggested that it be held to 5.5 percent, but under the committee's proposal, top federal executives would not get even that much. There would be no cost-of-living increase for the about 16,000 federal employees whose make more than \$47,500 a year.

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Goal Is More Competition

U.S. Proposes New Policy on Air Pacts

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP) — The United States yesterday proposed a new international air policy that it said would benefit travelers and shippers by promoting competition between U.S. and foreign airlines.

The document is a guide for U.S. negotiators in seeking new international air transport agreements with other nations. It is in part a result of the recent U.S.-British Bermuda-2 agreement, which has caused some grumbling among U.S. air officials who believe the British got the better deal.

"We want to make sure we have an aviation policy that is perfectly clear, we don't want to send confusing signals to other nations," explained Raymond Young 3d, deputy assistant secretary for policy in the Transportation Department.

Mr. Young said that "while U.S. aviation policy since World War II has emphasized a liberal, competitive environment, we've hedged in too many cases."

The policy states that the goal will be to work for greater competitive opportunities for U.S. and foreign airlines and to promote new low-cost transportation options for travelers and shippers.

It sets six general objectives:

- Create new and greater opportunities for innovative and competitive pricing.
- Liberalize charter rules and eliminate restrictions on charter operations.
- Expand scheduled service by eliminating restrictions on passenger capacity, flight frequency and route and operating rights.
- Provide flexibility for several U.S. airlines in specific international air markets.
- Eliminate discrimination and

unfair competitive practices faced by U.S. airlines in many markets.

• Permit service through more nonstop gateway cities and improve integration of domestic and international airline services.

We're going to negotiate based on this policy to get the best agreements we can, Mr. Young said. He noted that negotiations were under way or pending with Italy, Japan and West Germany.

He said the Transportation Department has scheduled a public hearing on the proposal on June 27 and that written public comments will be accepted until July 13. A final policy statement is expected to be sent to President Carter for approval or rejection on July 25.

2 Parties Leave Spanish Panel On Constitution

MADRID, May 24 (UPI) — The rightist Popular Alliance and the Basque Nationalist Party last night walked out of the special Cortes committee debating a new constitution for Spain to protest private political deals.

The walkout took place after the biggest political parties — the ruling Democratic Center Union of Premier Adolfo Suarez and the opposition Socialists — had made a deal to speed up the debate by mutually agreeing on the texts they would vote for. The Communists and the Catalan nationalists backed the deal.

As a result, the 36-member committee yesterday quickly approved 26 articles of the draft with comfortable majorities and little debate — even though some of the articles dealt with highly controversial issues.

One of them gives permits the legalization of divorce by noting that a civil law will regulate all legal aspects of marriage, including its dissolution.

Another article grants the Roman Catholic Church the right to run schools and colleges, and allows the government to subsidize them. Other articles approved yesterday grant workers the right to strike and recognize the rights of conscientious objectors.



West Berlin crowd watches as Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip drive past during the queen's birthday parade yesterday — the first time it was staged in a foreign country.

Queen Elizabeth Celebrates a Birthday in Berlin

BERLIN, May 24 (Reuters) — "Queen fever" gripped West Berlin today as Britain's Queen Elizabeth arrived on the third day of her state visit to West Germany.

"Berlin is happy," proclaimed a headline in the city's popular daily, the Berliner Zeitung, while even the normally staid Tagesspiegel burst into color on its front page, carrying pictures of the West German, British and Berlin flags.

Local radio and television began five hours of

live coverage of her stay, interspersed with old songs by the Beatles. The monarch took part in her traditional birthday parade and reviewed British troops in a ceremony near the Olympic Stadium. It was the first time the parade was held outside of Britain.

The queen last visited West Berlin in 1965. Officials said her trip was meant to underline Britain's commitment to the security of the city's three Western sectors, for which it shares responsibility with France and the United States.

Supports Presidential Prerogative

U.S. Argues Nixon Immune on Taps

By Nicholas Horrocks

WASHINGTON, May 24 (NYT) — The Department of Justice told a federal appeals court yesterday that former President Richard Nixon and his chief aides should be immune from lawsuits over the ordering of wiretaps on 17 government officials and newsmen in the early 1970s.

The decision to file the appeal brief further links the Carter administration to the position that it is legal for a president to order electronic surveillance in what he determines is a national security case, and is in line with the administration's effort to buffer individual federal employees against suits resulting from such actions.

On Aug. 7, 1977, a district court judge in Washington ruled in a civil case that Mr. Nixon, H.R. Haldeman, a White House aide, and former Attorney General John Mitchell were liable for nominal damages in the amount of one dollar in the tapping of the telephone of Morton Halperin, a former White House aide.

Mr. Halperin appealed the ruling, seeking further damages as outlined under the Omnibus Crime Act of 1968, which calls for \$100-a-day payment for each day a person is the victim of an illegal electronic surveillance.

"We argue that Messrs. Nixon, Mitchell and Haldeman should have been granted absolute official immunity by the district court," the brief claimed that the case involved an evaluation by the president and his chief advisers of the impact of leaks of classified plans — "vital foreign-affairs initiatives" — actions dealing with matters so vital to the security of the nation that no judicial question can be tolerated.

Mr. Halperin's home telephone was tapped by the FBI for more than a year beginning in 1969. His original suit also named Henry Kissinger, the presidential assistant for national security affairs. The court ruled that Mr. Kissinger had played an "inactive" role in the wiretapping.

Mr. Halperin is also appealing that ruling, and the Justice Department has contested that portion of the appeal as well.

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Cleanup Crew More Pessimistic

2 Months After Breton Oil Spill

BREST, France, May 24 (AP) — Two months after the world's worst oil spill, 6,000 French soldiers are still cleaning thick black tar from the beaches, rocks and bays of northern Brittany.

"A month ago, two weeks ago, I was optimistic. Now I'm frankly pessimistic," said Lt. Col. Jean Croguennec, senior civil defense officer at pollution clean-up headquarters.

We clean a beach and 24 hours later it is covered again with tar balls the sea has washed up. We have cleaned some beaches six times now," he said.

More than 219,000 tons of crude oil were spilled when the U.S.-owned, Liberian-registered supertanker Amoco Cadiz was wrecked March 17 less than two miles north of Brest.

Today fish from oil-soaked inshore waters are tainted, France's richest oyster beds will not be productive for months and the tourist season in the second largest tourist region in the country has been severely threatened.

All the big mechanical work is over, pumping oil from the waterline and scraping beaches with bulldozers, Lt. Col. Croguennec said. Now it is a job of picking up tar balls one by one, shoveling oil-soaked sand from between the rocks and washing down the rocks.

Thousands of volunteers helped clean up the area shortly after the spill, but they created such difficulties of organization and lodging that they were gently encouraged to leave.

Economic Concern Is Seen

Carter Delays Safety Rule Affecting Cotton Industry

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, May 24 (NYT) — President Carter's economic advisers yesterday ordered the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to delay publishing a broad new rule designed to reduce the high incidence of chest disease among the 800,000 workers in the cotton industry.

The order to postpone publication of the proposal was the strongest indication to date that the Carter administration has become so apprehensive about inflation that it is willing to risk the anger of the labor unions and their supporters in Congress by reconsidering one of the major health regulations now being considered by government.

Charles Schultz, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, confirmed the administration's decision to delay the cotton-dust proposal, even though OSHA had promised a federal judge that it would publish the rule by May 31.

According to memoranda written by Mr. Schultz and Barry Bosworth, director of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, copies of which have been obtained by The New York Times, the last-minute decision to delay the cotton-dust regulation was based on concern that it might have an inflationary impact on the economy.

"The cotton-dust standard is important enough, significant enough that we needed time to determine whether this decision should go to the president," Mr. Schultz said.

Sol Sletten, senior executive vice president of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, said, "We are shocked to learn that the long-delayed cotton dust standard has been delayed once again."

Both Dr. Eula Bingham, the head of OSHA, and her boss, Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, refused to comment on the White House order not to publish the standard next week.

Late last week, the Council on Wage and Price Stability submitted an analysis that estimated the latest government plan to reduce cotton dust would cost \$200 million annually and \$625 million in capital expenditures.

Aubrey Fitch, U.S. Admiral, Is Dead at 94

NEWCASTLE, Maine, May 24 (UPI) — Adm. Aubrey Wray (Jake) Fitch, 94, commander of one of two task forces which turned back the threat of a Japanese invasion of Australia in the Battle of the Coral Sea died at his home Monday.

He used the aircraft carrier Lexington as his flagship while commanding the task force during the battle May 7 and 8, 1942. The carrier was sunk after sustaining damage from torpedoes, planes, bombers and fighters. Adm. Fitch was the last to leave the sinking craft.

Adm. Fitch graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1909 and served during World War I as a battleship gunnery officer. He completed training as a Navy pilot in 1929 and was named commander of air in the Pacific at the start of World War II.

At the end of the war he was named superintendent of the Naval Academy, the first naval aviator to serve in the position. He stepped down in 1947 and was named special assistant to the undersecretary of the Navy.

Robert Bradshaw

BASSETTERE, Saint Kitts, May 24 (Reuters) — Premier Robert Bradshaw of Saint Kitts-Nevis in the West Indies died last night.

Proxmire Gives Aid Agency His Fleece Award

WASHINGTON, May 24 (UPI) — Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., says that employees of the Agency for International Development are overpaid, overworked, overage and too many of them are "over here" instead of overseas.

Sen. Proxmire's charge echoed the description of AID by its own director, John Gilligan. "Administration Gilligan's statement was true when he made it and, unfortunately, it is still true today," said the senator.

Sen. Proxmire awarded the "Fleece of the Month" award to AID, it goes for what he calls the "biggest, most ironic or ridiculous example of government waste for that period."

He said that AID's Foreign Service officers get an annual salary of \$31,139, about \$6,000 more a year than their counterparts at the State Department which is in charge of foreign policy.

He also said AID employees are overworked and overage because 51.5 percent are in the top three pay grades and only 6 percent in the lowest three pay grades.

And too many of them, the senator complained, are serving in Washington — 64.5 percent, compared to 35.5 percent in the field.

Bhutto Ceases Hunger Strike Over Conditions

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, May 24 (UPI) — Former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, in prison under a death sentence, has won his fight for better jail conditions and has ended his weeklong hunger strike, his lawyer said today.

Attorney Yahya Bakhtiar said that he found Mr. Bhutto, 50, in a good mood when he visited him in his cell yesterday and that he ate a light meal.

Mr. Bhutto was convicted March 18 and sentenced to be hanged for ordering the murder of a political opponent. He is appealing the sentence.

Mr. Bakhtiar said that five prisoners who had watched Mr. Bhutto from a tiny corridor outside his cell were removed yesterday and that the one remaining guard will perform his duties so that he will not disturb the former prime minister.

The attorney also said that a curtain has been put up in front of the toilet in Mr. Bhutto's cell. The switches for the lights and an electric fan have been repaired, Mr. Bakhtiar said.

7 U.S. Citizens Die In Norwegian Crash

OSLO, May 24 (UPI) — Seven Americans were killed and four badly injured today as their tourist bus collided with the trailer of a freight truck, police said.

The Americans were on a sight-seeing tour. The group in the bus, chartered by the Norwegian Wings travel agency, had spent four days in Copenhagen and had planned to continue to Sweden and Finland.

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More Attention to Image

Seoul Changes Its Tactics, But Control Still Tough

By Andrew H. Malcolm

SEOUL, May 24 (NYT) — A year ago, South Korean government agents swept through the streets here arresting dozens of critics of the government of President Park Chung Hee. Lengthy interrogations, trials and imprisonments followed.

The other day, former President Yun Po Sun harshly criticized Mr. Park in comments made to foreign reporters, a crime punishable by seven years in jail. He was not arrested. He was not interrogated. But he was visited by a local tax collector, who insisted he knew nothing about politics but said Mr. Yun's housing compound would have to be assessed not at residential rates but the much higher commercial ones.

The incident signaled a change in tactics on both sides. There has been no relaxation of controls, not with the approach of last week's election of a rubber-stamp electoral college that will surely re-elect Mr. Park to a new six-year term later this year. Plainclothesmen are still the first to appear on college campuses each morning. The press is still closely guided. But the government is paying much closer attention to the impact of its actions beyond its own borders.

Strains in U.S. Relations

Add no wonder. Relations with the United States, South Korea's chief ally and trading partner, have been severely strained by revelations of influence buying by Koreans on Capitol Hill and charges of eavesdropping by Americans on Mr. Park's closely guarded office. Then there is President Carter's controversial troop withdrawal plan, which is being quietly implemented at a reduced pace. At the end of the Carter administration's crucial \$800-million military compensation package for Korea, which is stalled in Congress.

U.S. officials, including Ambassador Richard Goodwin, who will depart in June after a 45-month assignment here, are known to have explained the potential benefits to South Korea of a more moderate rights image abroad. Typically, the increasingly independent South Koreans did not reply directly. But in recent months, they have released most of their well-known political prisoners, except Kim Chi Ha, the poet, and Kim Dae Jung, the opposition politician.

There are no more of the police "dragets" that attract overseas attention. Instead, one or two dissidents are hauled in for a week or so of intense questioning, then released. There are occasional house arrests to disrupt the opposition's communications. Riot police react rapidly to the hand forcefully to the slightest hint of a demonstration, breaking it up in a matter of minutes.

Some Releases

From time to time, longer-term political detainees are released. The government realizes, Mr. Yun said, "that a harsh crackdown doesn't pay off internationally. So they let me issue my statements. Then they arrest the little-known people who are found with copies of it in their pocket. In my view this is even more sinister."

The government views none of the arrests as political. Under Mr.

Brzezinski Set To Brief Park

SEOUL, May 24 (AP) — Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, arrived today for an overnight stay after a three-day visit in Peking for talks with Chinese leaders.

Mr. Brzezinski was to meet with President Park Chung Hee tomorrow to brief him on his discussions in Peking.

Before leaving Tokyo, where he stepped for briefings with Japanese officials, he said that U.S.-Chinese relations, friendship and normalization are beneficial to world peace.



President Chung Hee Park

Park's rewritten constitution and his nine emergency decrees, criticism of the President and his constitution is forbidden, as is criticism of the ban on criticism. With North Korean artillery 25 miles away, officials say, there is great danger of the Communists' mistaking democratic ferment for political instability and attacking. "Social discipline," a key phrase here, must be maintained; anyway, the officials further claim, the dissidents are but a small band of malcontents.

Actually, the opposition has come from at least three main sectors: • The New Democratic Party, so crippled from internal dissensions and weak leadership that its own standard bearer in the last election, Kim Dae Jung, has resigned from the party. It will offer no candidate this year.

• The Christian opposition movement, consisting for the most part of laymen and intellectuals. It has carried the brunt of protest activity, as well as of jailings, and also includes many university students.

• The labor movement, by far the fastest growing of the opposition centers. Its ranks include young women laborers whose hard work and low pay have helped fuel South Korea's export boom. Meetings can be fiery affairs with fists thrust in the air and a familiar tune with unfamiliar words filling the room: "Uri Sugni Harira" ("We Shall Overcome"). The government's response has been to send in

stick-swinging agents who hurl buckets of human excrement on the protesters.

In addition to improved wages and working conditions, specific labor demands include a return of true constitutional democracy, an end to political arrests, the resignation of President Park, the abrogation of his constitution and an end to political corruption. The outlook is for more confrontation.

"The tactic is simple," Mr. Yun said. "Through nonviolence, more and more of us will go to prison until the government says it has had enough and changes its policies." That sort of change is unlikely to come any time soon, if ever, in a country that has never experienced a peaceful government transition.

"At first," said one longtime foreign resident, "people here had high hopes, or perhaps illusions, for change. Now they are settling in for a long hard pull."

Worker's Leg Amputated To Save Bridge in U.S.

PITTSBURGH, May 24 (UPI) — The choice was clear: Amputate Ralph Winner's right leg or save the limb trapped by a girder of the old Brady Street Bridge and risk plunging the bridge, Mr. Winner and a crew of paramedics 127 feet to the Monongahela River.

Onlookers stood in the rain on the adjacent Birmingham Bridge, covering their ears to Mr. Winner's screams as a surgeon removed the leg with a length of fine surgical cutting wire. Mr. Winner, 46, was given morphine during the operation, but he remained conscious.

Mr. Winner was one of six men

Critic of Marcos Is Reported to Flee Philippines

MANILA, May 24 (WP) — A leading opponent of martial law, who has been hiding from the police for six weeks, has escaped the Philippines and is on her way to the United States, dissident sources said yesterday.

Charito Planas, an attorney and outspoken critic of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, reportedly boarded a flight at Manila Airport about three days ago using a disguise and false identification. Dissident sources here said that Miss Planas had altered her appearance by going on a crash diet while in hiding after a police raid on her home last month.

U.S. Vice President Mondale had indicated to anti-Marcos leaders here May 3 that if Miss Planas eluded the police and reached the United States she would be granted asylum.

As a member of a slate of anti-Marcos candidates for a new interim national assembly last month, she received nearly 1 million of about 3.1 million votes cast in Manila.

Saigon Weather Station

BANGKOK, May 24 (AP) — A Soviet-built meteorological radar station in Saigon is ready for operation, the Vietnam news agency reported.

Seeks Funds, Expertise to Become Industrial Power

China Courts Well-Off Chinese Abroad

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG (NYT) — When Vietnam recently abolished private business and confiscated large amounts of personal property from merchants in Saigon, unhappy Vietnamese of Chinese descent paraded through the streets carrying pictures of Mao Tse-tung.

Then, as Vietnam's crackdown on its Chinese community intensified, thousands fled across the border into China. Last week, hundreds besieged the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi to request the visas that had been promised by Vietnamese officials after Peking issued a veiled warning to Hanoi about its actions.

Unlikely as it may seem — China protesting to a Communist neighbor over the expropriation of its bourgeoisie — the situation reflects the paradox in which Peking finds itself as it begins, after a decade of neglect, to rediscover the large and influential overseas Chinese community.

Although the estimated 19 million Chinese in Southeast Asia make up only 5 percent of the region's population, they dominate much of its commercial life. From Peking's vantage point, therefore, they are a potential source of expertise and investment in China's drive to become a modern industrial power.

Fifth Column

In the past, however, Peking's attempts to use the overseas Chinese have proved difficult and controversial. From the Philippines to Burma and from Malaysia to Indonesia, the overseas Chinese have often been regarded as a kind of ethnic fifth column, prepared to launch a revolutionary movement at a nod from Peking.

Abroad, the government has usually subordinated any role as protector of the overseas Chinese to other foreign-policy goals. Peking has said nothing, for example, about the fate of the 500,000 Chinese in Cambodia, who were brutally driven from their city homes into the countryside like other Cambodians at the end of the war.

At home, the government has vacillated between giving preferential treatment to the 12 million who are overseas Chinese returnees or students sent to the motherland to study — access to special stores, the right to own their own houses and travel privileges — and discriminating against them because of their "bourgeois connections."

Chinese began emigrating from the poor, overpopulated, coastal areas of south China centuries ago, but the exodus stepped up in the 19th century.

Sojourners

The overseas Chinese are known as *hua chiao* (sojourners), a reflection of their traditional belief that they were only outside China temporarily and would someday return in triumph. Everywhere they went, they lived in expectation of eventual return, like the once-exiled Jews pledging each Passover, "next year in Jerusalem."

Until recently, this dream was easy to sustain because successive Chinese governments followed the principle that, no matter where an emigrant had settled, once a Chinese, always a Chinese. Since 1949,

however, the Chinese diaspora has been somewhat modified.

Chinese returning to Communist China often found the system inhospitable. Chou En-lai, trying to improve China's relations with suspicious governments in Southeast Asia, agreed that Peking would no longer recognize the Chinese citizenship of those sojourners who had taken up the nationality of their host country.

There is no accurate estimate of the net worth of the overseas Chinese, but their remittances to relatives on the mainland, in the form of cash or gift parcels, are said to run from \$500 million to \$1 billion a year.

Some Successful

Some overseas Chinese have been fabulously successful. Y.K. Poo has become the world's largest shoe owner, dwarfing his Greek rivals with his fleet based in Hong Kong. Robin Loh directs a small multinational empire from headquarters in Singapore and Hong Kong. Other Chinese control the lucrative rice trade or flourishing textile businesses throughout the region.

But contrary to the stereotype, many of the sojourners are poor factory workers, tin miners, farmers and teachers.

Peking has been courting the return of Chinese scientists and technicians abroad, particularly those in the United States, where the only three Chinese to win the Nobel

Prize live. All three visited China last year and had an audience with senior Chinese leaders.

There is no indication that Chinese scientists in the United States are prepared to return to live. But Peking has said it would welcome overseas Chinese to work in its laboratories, and some American-Chinese scientists plan to come back this summer to do research and give lectures.

Attempts Backfire

In recent years, Peking has made relatively little use of overseas Chinese as a political weapon. Earlier attempts at this backfired bloodily in Malaysia, where the Chinese organized a Communist insurrection in the 1950s, and in Indonesia, where the local Chinese community followed Peking's lead in supporting former President Sukarno.

The situation of the overseas Chinese varies from country to country. Prejudice against them runs strongest in Malaysia, where they make up about a third of the country's 12 million people but are excluded from political power, and in Indonesia, where they number only 3 million of the nation's 135-million population but still exercise significant economic power.

Friction is least in Thailand, where they have some ethnic and linguistic affinity with the Thais. Singapore's 1.6 million Chinese thoroughly dominate that small island state of 2.2 million inhabitants.

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The Case of the Oil Forecast

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence has now published a remarkably charitable verdict on the affair of the CIA's oil forecasts last year. Charity is a great virtue, to be sure. But it is sufficiently uncommon—particularly in the lavish application represented here—that it attracts attention, and raises a question: What, precisely, is happening to the relationship between the committee and the agency that it oversees?

Last spring, when President Carter was preparing the way for his energy program, he told a news conference that the CIA had given him a forecast showing the coming oil shortages to be even more dire than the world had expected. There was an immediate clamor for the report, and the administration made it public. The figures turned out to be fairly close to most other forecasts, with one startling exception: The CIA said that by 1985 the Soviet Union would require oil imports in the range of 3.5 to 4.5 million barrels a day. That statement was immediately attacked by specialists in Soviet economic policy. The Russians, they argued, would never sacrifice hard currency on the scale necessary to pay for those imports. Further, there was no reason to think that the Russians would ever permit themselves to become dependent to that degree on foreign sources of a vital commodity.

The president had only intended, of course, to give momentum to his energy plan. As it turned out, the CIA estimates had exactly the opposite effect. The furor over the figures led to wider questioning of the basis for the plan. The incident also led people to remember that the principal author of the energy plan, James Schlesinger, was a former director of the CIA. Was the forecast deliberately contrived by the White House?

The Select Committee on Intelligence has access to the internal processes of the CIA, and says that the forecast was an honest mistake.

The committee's staff has traced this particular forecast back through the fall of 1976—much too early, it concludes, to have been concocted to bolster Mr. Carter's bill. But then the staff report goes on—charitably, as we say—to argue that it was never intended as a firm prediction of actual Soviet imports. It only represented, according to this congressional view, what the Russians might need if they did nothing to conserve oil at home. That, unfortunately, is not what the report said when it was published.

Forecasts of oil markets have to be graded as conditional and speculative. Through the past three administrations, presidents have repeatedly got themselves into trouble stripping the necessary qualifications off these statistics, and overselling them. These projections always tend to be heavily influenced by recent experience. At the beginning of this decade, the standard forecast, in which the CIA joined, suggested a slow and steady decline in oil prices. The analysts overlooked the enormous rise in oil consumption in the industrial countries. In a reaction to the crisis of 1973-74 and the embargo, many analysts began to predict shortages within five years. But, largely because of higher prices, consumption is no longer rising as fast as it did. The effect is to push the shortages—which, emphatically, remain a real and highly dangerous possibility—into later years.

The Select Committee's staff report missed the point of the incident. Rather than trying to explain away a bad judgment by the CIA, it might usefully have looked a little higher. It might have pointed out that a president misuses intelligence data when he rummages around in the reports for fragments that can be bent to an immediate tactical advantage. When he misuses intelligence data, he threatens to undercut the integrity of his larger political purposes. There could hardly be a clearer, or more expensive, example than the subsequent fate of the energy bill.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Seoul-Congress Contest

Look upon the contest between Congress and South Korea over the testimony of Kim Dong Jo as an exercise in mutual face-saving. Congress, to save its face, needs to show it can rigorously investigate allegations of legal and ethical violations by its own members. Hence its efforts to obtain testimony from Ambassador Kim, suspected of passing cash to as many as 10 current representatives. But Korea, to save its face, needs to show that it cannot be compelled by threats of an aid cutoff to waive its treaty-protected right of diplomatic immunity and deliver up the envoy. Hence South Korea's refusal so far to make Ambassador Kim available under terms acceptable to the House.

The House International Relations Committee, as we understand it, has been trying to move toward that joint objective. To that end, the committee Tuesday denied the plea of Special Counsel Leon Jaworski to report out a resolution withholding noneconomic aid until South Korea coughs up the ambassador for interrogation under oath. That was excessively blunt. The Vienna Convention, a treaty, guarantees diplomatic immunity. The United States should not expect another country to yield its protection. Nor should the United States set a precedent that could expose its own envoys. Rather, the committee yesterday approved an approach calling on Seoul to provide Ambassador Kim and suggesting, but not mandating, that if Seoul

does not provide him on terms helpful to the House inquiry, the House will take that into account when dealing with aid.

Such language is not the stiffest, but it could, we believe, provide Mr. Jaworski with the "muscle from Congress" he has insisted he needs. In any event, the way Americans read it House resolution is not so important as the way Koreans read it. The language is designed to enable Korea to respond positively without an unacceptable loss of prestige. There is an element of pressure, for which Americans need not apologize, but there is an element of respect, too.

With strong House approval for this approach, the onus will then be on the Koreans. Can they really wish to have the whole range of their relations with their principal patron treated for an indefinite period in the light of a refusal to satisfy the requirements of a legitimate inquiry, one provoked by their own behavior? It is not, after all, as though payoffs to legislators were normal diplomatic activities of a sort meant to be protected by diplomatic immunity. If the allegations against Ambassador Kim are as flimsy and unfounded as his defenders aver, his inconvenience should be slight. And if that turns out to be not so slight, then surely it will be worth Korea's long-term while to do what it can to insure that smooth Korean-American relations are restored.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other U.S. Opinion

Carter and the Lawyers

The furor following President Carter's statements recently about lawyers makes many lose track of a central question raised by Carter's criticism. When he said Americans are "over-lawyered and under-represented," was he correct? And if so, what should be done?

The American Bar Association says the president is full of self-serving rhetoric designed to lift his bad ratings and based on a "general and misinformed prejudice against the legal profession." The nation's top lawyer, however, disagrees. Attorney General Griffin Bell says the speech was an "exhortation" for "lawyers to do better, do more for society." Bell... is taking the positive view of the president's remarks. Surely Carter realizes that a gratuitous verbal attack against lawyers or doctors or Indian chiefs serves no purpose. It therefore seems reasonable to accept the Bell interpretation. Call Carter's words an exhortation. Examine the law. Do better.

—From the Atlanta Constitution.

First it was Chief Justice of the United States Warren Burger who early this year assailed trial lawyers for an incompetency rate of about 50 percent. In context, his remarks concerning higher standards for practicing law in the federal courts had much to recommend them. Now President Carter has castigated the entire legal profession in a curiously unprovoked broadside. . . . Mr. Carter makes some telling points about limited access to the courts, unequal justice, white-collar crime, excess reliance on litigation and a paucity of minority and female judges on the circuit courts of appeal. But if justice applies to presidential pronouncements as well as judicial decisions, the President cut too broad a swath. He had some important things to say—insights that deserve a wide and understanding audience. But by lashing out at lawyers, in effect branding an entire profession socially irresponsible, he invited charges of politicking.

—From the Providence (R.I.) Journal-Bulletin.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 25, 1903

NEW YORK — Auberon Herbert, the venerable Englishman who left American shores last week, said that he would never visit the United States again. "The mad, blind struggle for dollars, with no thought for a higher life, is ruining your country," he said as he stood in the Netherlands Hotel. Mr. Herbert, as an attaché of the British embassy, accompanied Gen. Grant throughout the Civil War, and 50 years ago occupied the chair of history at Oxford University.

Fifty Years Ago

May 25, 1928

NEW YORK — "You are the first woman I ever made cry," Magistrate August Glatzmeier told Mildred Fega, 18 years old, who was arraigned in traffic court for speeding. The girl was charged with driving 35 miles an hour on Riverside Drive. Asked why she wept, the girl replied, "I don't want to go to jail. I don't blame you." "I'll suspend the sentence this time. Go back to your parents in New Rochelle and don't step on the gas any more."



The Maneuvering to Succeed Brezhnev

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON — The recent pictures showing Brezhnev being propped up by his associates as he struggled to get out of an armchair during his visit in Bonn tell us a good deal about relationships between him and his possible successors in the Kremlin. They are propping him up politically, in much the same way as he was being propped up physically in Bonn, because they need him as a symbol of stability while they maneuver for the succession in the background.

Brezhnev's main prop is Andrei Kirilenko, the party secretary in charge of organization and the party's policy, who is following exactly the same road to power that was taken by Stalin, Khrushchev, and by Brezhnev himself. In one sense, he has already won the struggle. The road to power in the Soviet Union has always led through the control of the party organization; and this has been Kirilenko's major preoccupation for the past dozen years or so. He started exercising this control for Khrushchev in a small way, and has now ended up doing it in a big way for Brezhnev, whose poor state of health leaves little scope for the elaborate intrigues and the detailed maneuvering that a Soviet leader must al-

ways engage in if he is to keep his associates on their toes — and to prevent them from making a grab for his job. Khrushchev entrusted this work to Brezhnev — and this proved to be his undoing, for Brezhnev then used the power he had acquired to force Khrushchev's resignation "on grounds of health." But Kirilenko has no need to do the same in Brezhnev, whose health is so poor that he cannot supervise the bureaucracy effectively.

Best Chance

Since Kirilenko is older than Brezhnev, he knows that his best chance of succeeding Brezhnev lies in using the power he has accumulated to fortify his position at the top of the Kremlin hierarchy. If he is to accomplish that beyond the risk of a challenge he needs even more time than he has had so far. President Podgorny's challenge to Brezhnev last year shows that some of the most skilled Kremlin fighters believe that the Kirilenko-Brezhnev combination is not invulnerable. Hence it is in Kirilenko's interest to build up his own power, while keeping Brezhnev where he is, as something of a figurehead, even at the cost of ex-

posing him to the kind of zhnev suffered in Bonn, or during the visit to Paris more than a year ago when those who saw the Soviet leader at close quarters gained a clear impression of his debility.

Brezhnev's periods of weakness are temporary, and they do alternate with periods of physical vigor. Some Western analysts note that he is alert and energetic at his best, and from this they conclude that he is still the boss. It is still the boss, they cannot know whether what he is saying to Western officials when he seems in good form is his own view, or something that has been dictated to him by the other Politburo members. When Brezhnev, in his off moments during his talks with foreign officials, manages to do little more than read aloud the paper prepared for him, this tells us something of what must also happen during the Politburo meetings when any policy disputes that cannot be resolved at lower levels come up for settlement by the top leaders. When Brezhnev is unwell, as we know he frequently is, he must either absent himself from the meeting or read his prepared statement — and in either case his associates must know that the policy decisions to which he

puts his name are really made by Kirilenko.

Why, then, do they not take advantage of this to push Brezhnev out and to acquire the top post for themselves? The answer is that some of them have tried to open up the struggle for the succession, but, as the dismissal and disgrace of Podgorny showed last year, Kirilenko's control of the levers of power proved to be too strong for them. It also proved to be a warning for the others not to start anything they might not be able to finish.

The other potential challengers, the younger members of the Politburo who might aspire to Brezhnev's post, have the same interest in delaying a showdown that Kirilenko has. None of them is in a position of obvious pre-eminence that would give him any assurance of success if he did challenge either Brezhnev or Kirilenko. When he was still fully in command, Brezhnev made sure that he would not make the mistake Khrushchev made, and allowed no one to the public position of his apparent — not even Kirilenko, who has always exercised his power by manipulating the organizational levers rather than by building up his image.

The younger Politburo members also need as much time as they can get to develop their own networks of support, to establish their image inside the party elite as being associated with particular policies, to maneuver for position and to build up the alliances that would help them when Brezhnev finally has to go. Because of his state of health, this can happen at any moment, but he may also go on being propped up, physically and politically, for several more years. We just do not know and we will be that his doctors do not know either — to say nothing of his Politburo associates.

Timing

What we do know — and there is general agreement on this among Western intelligence analysts — is that if Brezhnev has to go soon, Kirilenko will step into his shoes. By the same token, if his departure is delayed for several years, the chances of a younger man coming to the top are much better.

What we do not know is what policies Kirilenko or whoever else succeeds Brezhnev would follow, and there is general disagreement on this issue among Western analysts. Some believe that things will go on just as they are while others believe that a harder, more conservative line will prevail on both domestic and foreign policy. Others still hold out hopes for a more liberal trend.

Letters

Scientists Reply

(The following is from a Paris representative of the Church of Scientology.)

The article in the International Herald Tribune, Thursday, May 4, taken from The Washington Post is a perfect example of the old "have you stopped beating your wife" type of approach to sensationalism. However, the article raises many serious questions in relation to the Church of Scientology and the FBI — which agency, strangely enough, was omitted from The Washington Post story although it played a major role in the Paulette Cooper affair.

It was the FBI who tracked Ms. Cooper down as being the alleged originator of the bomb threat letter, investigated her, and had her brought before the grand jury, which indicted her. The FBI on receipt of the letter pursued their own inquiries. Michael Meisner of the New York church who had received the letter was seen by the FBI some two weeks after he had passed it over to them, and was not seen again for some months. On the second visit all the church's typewriters were checked by the FBI against the threat letter; nothing was found.

The article has other serious omissions. The article purports to show that Ms. Cooper suffered serious emotional upset and turmoil as the result of harassment and intimidation by the church.

Factually, Ms. Cooper had been under at least one psychiatrist, Dr. Stanley Cath of Boston, for a period of some two years prior to writing her book on Scientology. It is indeed of interest that the insinuations in the International Herald Tribune article of harassment by the church resemble false information circulated by the FBI and Interpol internationally prior to her arrival on the scene.

The position now becomes clear. The U.S. agencies have for 27 years, particularly through the FBI, FDA, and CIA, conducted a covert, well organized dirty-tricks campaign against the church.

Since 1956, the FBI has run a program named Cointelpro — a secret activity designed to create dissension and conflict in the ranks of organizations that met with the FBI's disfavor.

Cointelpro's existence was brought to light by use of the U.S. Freedom of Information Act by the National Broadcasting Corp. The Church of Scientology is also a big user of the act, and has amassed thousands of documents on the church from government files.

In July, 1977, the FBI carried out a raid on the church in Los Angeles and Washington, D.C. So far they have returned 90 percent of the documents they removed following legal steps by the church. The use of these church documents is still under appeal in the courts. But nonetheless, nameless individuals in the Justice Department, under which comes the FBI, chose to leak alleged information to The Washington Post the very week the U.S. court was to make its ruling.

Much has been made of the Cooper case — the one in which the FBI had priority been involved — in a last-minute attempt to create a climate in which the court could rule unfavorably against the church.

This is viewed as a standard intelligence action by the FBI as an escalation of 27 years of harassment of the Church of Scientology.

On Transkei

The article on Transkei by Humphrey Berkeley (IHT, May 11) made very interesting reading. One the one hand he praises Transkei for having gained its independence from South Africa (let us note, by negotiation and in accordance with South Africa's much maligned policy of separate development), while on the other hand criticizing that same policy as "essentially fraudulent."

Furthermore Mr. Berkeley, while referring to the 13 percent of South Africa reserved for the blacks as opposed to 87 percent for the whites, also speaks of the status of

Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland, which until 1910 formed part of British South Africa. At that time the black territories consisted of nearly 45 percent of the total land area.

A further example of the author's peculiar journalistic schizophrenia is when he implies a similarity between the situation in South Africa and the "Nazi atrocities, the concentration camps and the gas chambers." This so-called "tyranny of the blacks" resulted in the willing granting of independence to Transkei and Bophuthatswana and has assured the blacks of South Africa a higher standard of living, of education and of political participation than anywhere else on the continent of Africa. This same "tyranny" annually draws more than a million workers from neighboring states into South Africa.

Certainly it is Transkei's privilege to apply for membership of the UNO and the OUA, just as it is her privilege as a fully independent state to sever diplomatic relations with South Africa, but it is a strange logic which uses this very freedom as a weapon to attack South Africa for her treatment of the black races within her borders.

Quite apart from his strange logic, Mr. Berkeley takes a great liberty with facts, as when he refers to South Africa having "annexed East Griqualand, which has historically always been a part of Transkei." In fact, East Griqualand has always been a part of the Cape province, and it was merely transferred from the Cape to the province of Natal. There was never any question of annexation.

FRANK GERMISHUIZEN, Information Alliance, South African Embassy, Paris.

A Complaint

Menachem Begin and his merry men are again mouthing their pathetic, time-worn plaint: "... but what have you done for me lately, uncle?"

A. ALEXANDER, La Perla dos Fuengiroa, Spain.

Jonathan Power From London:

... The evidence of life is pushing us toward arguing for moderately less freedom in the immediate future if we are to avert a dramatic reduction of freedom in the long term.

LONDON — How free are we? The question provokes a reminder of a savage Monty Python skit. Two housewives decide to telephone a lady answers. They ask: Is M. Sartre free? (Meaning is he there?) And they fall off their chairs in hysterical laughter as the reply comes back: He's been asking himself that all his life.

The negative is the easy way to preface an answer to my question. I can say: The Red Brigades is not freedom; Jean Paul Sartre's Maoists are not freedom; Eurocommunism, at least at present, is not freedom. But to say what freedom is, is more difficult.

The beginnings of an answer emerge with some more questions. Does 20th century liberalism give us freedom? Has the unionization of journalists, leading in the case of Britain to the closed shop, protected the freedom of their pens against the arbitrary behavior of editors and proprietors or has it made it more difficult for fresh ideas to enter introverted establishments?

Have modern divorce laws given greater freedom? Or is the strain on the increasing number of one-parent households destroying many children's chance of a stable family life which, if not altogether happy,

provides the backbone of emotional security?

Does freer abortion make it easier for women to avoid the choice between an unwanted child and a backstreet abortionist — or has it been offset by the erosion of the respect for life?

The truth is, many modern liberal ideas on freedom appear less convincing than they recently did. Indeed, perhaps one can go further and say that the evidence of life is pushing us toward arguing for moderately less freedom in the immediate future if we are to avert a dramatic reduction of freedom in the long term. A few examples:

• **Less freedom for the automobile.** Americans alone kill off their fellow countrymen at the rate of 50,000 a year. No other machine in common use is such a profligate waster of lives and energy. Speed limits should come down to 50 miles an hour. The minimum age for holding a license should be raised to 18. There should be restrictions on Sunday driving, as happened in a number of European countries in the immediate wake of the oil embargo. Unless this is done, we will never feel properly pressured to invest in alternative modes of transport that will guarantee liberty of movement for our grandchildren.

• **Less freedom for the doctors.** Too much of modern medicine gains its prestige from the size of an individual's doses of income, and from the accumulation of newly acquired gadgets rather than the application of its inherited wisdom. The medical profession must be policed if there is to be enough good but affordable medicine for everybody. There should be tough guidelines on when to operate, and restrictions on the growing dependence of modern hospitals on expensive machines for diagnosis and treatment. Freedom to be unnecessarily ill is no longer tolerable.

• **Less freedom for the march of urban technology.** An end to the false worship of the Golden Cal of economies of scale. Not only is the anonymity of work destroying our individuality, but we are becoming dangerously dependent on single sources of everything, not least water and electricity. We are creating hostages for the urban guerrilla of future years.

• **Less freedom for nuclear energy.** No one has yet effectively answered what one Nobel-Prize-winning scientist has written: Fission energy is safe only if a number of critical devices work as they should; if a number of people in key positions follow all their instructions; if there is no sabotage, no hijacking of the transports; if no reactor-fuel-processing plant or reprocessing plant or repository anywhere in the world is situated in a region of riots or guerrilla activity; and if no revolution or war, even a conventional one, takes place in these regions. No acts of God can be permitted.

If we do not restrict the freedom to create the nuclear genie we will end up being forced to accept, out of a desperate need for self-protection, vast increases in internal and international surveillance and the surrender to the police of extraordinary powers of entry, arrest, detention, interrogation, and even torture. How else can the police hope to move fast enough to prevent highly organized criminals and terrorists from capturing positions from which they can effectively blackmail a nation?

Even in the 1870s, as the debate between John Stuart Mill and J.S. Stephen made clear, freedom was something of an elusive idea. Modern technology makes it even more difficult to define. But what is clear is that too much freedom at one time forces limits in another.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

'Women Will Never Be Equal...'

An American Bride to Liven Up Jordan

By Marvin Howe

AMMAN, May 24 (NYT)—People in and around the royal court hope that King Hussein's American bride-to-be will bring fresh ideas and a new dimension to life in this capital, which many consider essentially boring.

The court announced last week that King Hussein would soon wed Elizabeth Halaby, the 26-year-old daughter of Najeeb Halaby, the American executive and international lawyer.

Social life here for men consists mainly of stag parties, political talk and cards, and for women of tea parties, bridge and charity work. Only occasionally do men and women get together at receptions.

Amman, a city of nearly a million, is still largely a family society in which it seems that everyone knows everyone else. "We're observed throughout our lives," a young woman with a responsible government job commented recently. "We Jordanians have to go out of the country every two or three months just to breathe."

Leila Sharaf, a native Lebanese who is married to the Cabinet secretary, agrees that Amman is boring. "Amman grew rapidly in space and population from a small town to a city, but the small-town spirit hasn't changed," said Mrs. Sharaf. She spent nine years in the United States when her husband was posted to Washington and was a delegate to the United Nations. She hopes the Palace of Culture, nearly completed, will stimulate the arts.

Important Role

Speaking of Miss Halaby, whom she knows, Mrs. Sharaf said: "I think she could play an important role in improving the quality of life here. She has the upbringing and the stamina to adjust herself to this society."

One problem, according to Norma Shalhoun, a third secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is that people who could brighten

Amman's life often stay abroad. She pointed out that 2,000 of the most educated Jordanians live in the United States, primarily because of job opportunities. Furthermore, 45,000 Jordanian students are abroad at any one time, and many meet and marry foreigners.

Although the upper class still consists largely of traditional Moslem families, there are many new faces—mostly in business. The country has no oil, but Jordanian technicians, engineers and professional men work in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states and send money home. In addition, military and economic assistance from Saudi Arabia and the United States has helped create new wealth.

As a rule, Jordanians have sent their children to England for higher education or to the American University of Beirut, but since the Lebanese civil war, they have increasingly turned to the United States.

At the University of Jordan, students and faculty wonder how well Miss Halaby will adjust to life in this conservative Moslem country. Even the most progressive circles at the university recognize that she will have to observe strict standards of behavior.

Bomb Is Discovered At Cannes Festival

CANNES, France, May 24 (AP)—A bomb containing one pound of plastic explosive was found by police yesterday in the auditorium of the Cannes Film Festival, shortly before the showing of an American film, "An Unmarried Woman."

Police said they were alerted by an anonymous telephone caller who gave instructions on how to locate the device, which was concealed in a flowerpot. The bomb was taken to a nearby beach and detonated after bathers were warned off. There was no indication of who had placed the device.

On the shady campus, groups of students sat on stone benches and discussed the forthcoming wedding, about which few details have been released. The students had generally expected the 43-year-old king to remarry after the death of his third wife, Alia, in a helicopter crash in February, 1977, but they were surprised that the bride would be a foreigner and particularly that she would be an American.

There was discussion of whether Miss Halaby should have the title of princess or queen. Nothing has been said officially, but most of the students did not think Miss Halaby, a Christian, should be queen. They pointed out that the king's second wife, Antoinette Gardiner, the daughter of a British brigadier from whom he is divorced, had the title of princess even though she had converted to Islam and had taken the Arabic name Muna.

Arab Ancestors

Some, however, stressed that the ancestors of Mr. Halaby, who was born in the United States and is a Christian Scientist, were Arab and came from Syria, which should make his daughter eligible for queenhood.

Miss Halaby, who is known as Lisa, has taken the name of Noor, meaning light in Arabic, but has not become a Moslem, according to sources close to the family. "If the king wants her as queen, she will be," a member of the university administration said.

There was agreement on some "don'ts" for Miss Halaby, who will be moving into a family with three young children. She must not travel without her husband, go out with other men, drink anything alcoholic or night clubs here or abroad, or wear bikinis or clothes that are "too bare." "What Miss Halaby must learn is that here in Jordan, women will never be equal with men," a communications student concluded.



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'The Flight of the Swifts,' an oil painting by Balla dated 1913, currently on exhibition in Rome.

AROUND ROME AND BRUSSELS GALLERIES

Rome

The Once and Futurist Balla, Oca, 41 Via dell'Oca, Rome, through June.

A straight link between imagination and execution, mind to hand, a rare delicious gift for any artist, is wonderfully displayed in Balla's earlier works. Here in a range of pieces from 1871 to 1924, there is a surprise: a series of early figurative oil sketches of street vendors, each enlivened with fresh little touches, which remind one of Kandinsky's similar flair to early small landscapes in the Stadische Galerie in Munich. Then there are many illuminated, near-impressionist studies of contrast between light and purple shade in parks, Roman cupolas and suburbs, and in sun-drenched outdoor portraits plus futuristic experiments and, finally, the first post-futurist abstractions.

After signing the Futurist Manifesto in 1910 with six other painters, Balla became one of the principal exponents of the movement. Using his "impressionist" experience to good purpose, and turning it into a play of fat staccato dark-like brushings, he was to translate the period's fascination with the power of movement and light into grandly dynamic canvases. Though his inquisitive turn of mind and his busy energy never left him to the age—and he died in 1958 at the age of 87—his early poetry and drive declined soon after the burgeoning of futurism, which led to would-be scientific construction, geometry and flat overlapping patterns in dry colors. Late in life Balla turned to the figurative again, but without the spirit of the early years. Here his natural dexterity, his appetite for the phenomena of the world around him can be admired in a select group of paintings and drawings from his best periods.

Nagasaki, Arco d'Aliberti, 19 Via Aliberti, Rome, through June.

This Japanese artist, who has lived in Italy for years, uncannily fuses contemporary Western style with Oriental sensibility and tradition in three recent paper scrolls. With the frailest of means, he creates images which are both simple and intricate, ephemeral and enduring. One hanging seems to have been mysteriously unraveled to a mesh of paper threads in the middle, like a huge daisy, or an insect's web; it is the newest and the best. On another large piece, little squares of paper are glued to the drawing from which they were cut, as if shed and grown again, to make a scaly surface. For once, obsession with detail, the painstaking application, is justified, because it is the subject. So completely modern, the mosaic, made from the little paper tesserae at the same time reminds one of ancient Japanese touch paintings of waterways and wondrous trees. Into the third sheet, of rice paper, the outspread wing of a bird of prey is cut and profiled against its own hollow. This is the closest to Nagasaki's former work, sculpture, in metal and wood.

All these shadowy things are delicate and wry. Overfinished or not finished at all, whichever way one wants to look at them, they all lead to the unseen, to echoes, to something already lived through. They are, allusions, counterparts, subtle poetic experience.

Diana Artoni, Pantheon, 21 via Stelletta, Rome, until June 9.

Faces with hollow eyes and mustling wisps of smiles, with moonlit landscapes, are built up slowly in glowing areas of pigment or pastel. It is as if the painter were listening to her dreams and visions and let them grow quietly. The enigmatic figures—seas, fires and volcanic mountains—are the shapes of her inner moods and voices. She is immersed in a world of her own, without bothering about mundane styles and trends, faithfully trans-

laying submerged drama and questions into sustained, deeply romantic pictures. They are haunting—brooding but authentic. One is reminded of Ryder, Elshemius, even of Goya. Steadily developing over the years, this young Roman painter is courageous and individual.

Emilia Zampetti Nava, Emporio Floreale, 47 Via delle Carrozze, Rome, through June.

In her oils, Zampetti Nava was a thoroughly traditional painter. Her portraits of women before World War I were competent but conventional. What makes her interesting is her far freer work in the field of applied arts. Her hangings, rugs and pillows in rough, everyday materials, patched, embroidered or knitted, are fresh and inventive abstractions of flower motifs, looking a lot like the creations of the Wiener Secession or detail in some of Klimt's oils. The life of a lady painter, obedient to the style of her time officially, but privately quite adventurous, is open to conjecture to the thoughtful feminist.

Carlo Maratti, Gabinetto delle Stampe, 230 Via della Lungara, Rome, through May.

In his own time, Maratti was a celebrated muralist and one of the most successful painters of the high baroque. Born in the provinces in 1625, he came to Rome to study painting when only 11. He stayed with Andrea Sacchi for 22 years, a master who never allowed him to paint, but only to draw and engrave. He was influenced by Raphael, Domenichino, Coreggio and the Carracci. Because when young his favorite subject was the Virgin, he was soon nicknamed "Carluccio of the Madonnas." After the death of Cortona in 1669, Maratti became the undisputed head of the Roman school and remained so until his death in 1713. Here the 59 works of his early years, mostly etchings, some drawings, fluent and pleasant but not excessively inspired, make one wonder at the copiousness of taste and pleasure with the fairness of the selection of time.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

Brussels

Painting, Prints, Ceramics, Sculpture, Academie Maison Communale, 47 Watermael-Boitsfort, Ecole, Place A. Gilson and Place Bischoffsheim and Rue Major Bruck, to May 28.

The biggest and most exuberant exhibition in town this month is a local district one marking the 100th anniversary of an art academy devoted to evening classes in drawing, painting, ceramics and all the decorative arts. Spread out through the academy building, the high school gymnasium close by and the district town hall, it comprises work by art teachers past and present, former and current students. Longtime director Roger Somville, an artist with a strong belief in keeping in close touch with the working public by using art for causes, projects, exhibitions and above all as a form of self-expression open to all and not to be bound by tight academic conventions or rules, has stimulated colleagues and pupils with his own free-wheeling dynamism. The results are sometimes startling, often fascinating, seldom bland. In the show of painting and sculpture by the art teachers, subjects swing in a wide unconventional arc through politics, portraits, landscapes, daily life, architecture, animals. Ceramic work emerges as the most imaginatively untrammeled, with Paul Timper's sphinx, endowed with powerful male organs, standing defiantly on four legs, a far cry from the traditional ambiguously female creatures. Ann Cape's disturbingly human monkey seated on a plinth and Francine Desuere's fanciful architectural

piece with turrets, domes and stairs.

For many visitors, the pupils' own display of ceramics and unglazed clay modeling on the ground floor of the academy itself will be an irresistible draw. Crowded shoulder to shoulder on ledges, platforms and the floor, these fantasy creations, brash, bright, weird and often extremely well worked, turn the atelier into a treasure trove.

Evelyn Axell, Roel d'Haese, Anne and Patrick Poirier, Palais des Beaux Arts, Rue Ravenstein, Brussels, to June 18.

Evelyn Axell, a Belgian artist killed in an auto accident at the age of 37 just five years ago, had a successful career as a television actress before turning to painting. Her first teacher, and an exciting one, was Rene Magritte; her first show startled and impressed critics and public. Axell painted as if born to it, turning out sophisticated and lyrical work in a sophisticated and experimental style. She probed for the effects she wanted, using pop art techniques of perspex cutouts, painting onto sheets of industrial plastic, spilling out of conventional framing, to elaborate her concepts. Much of her work is passionately feminist but she kept it subtle and presented the satire with a graceful and unselfishly poetic touch. Female nudes are strong and challenging, landscapes strange and lush, animals and birds blaze with tropical color, a magnificent parrot perches right across the frame of a jungle painting, a head-on view of an elephant is cunningly built up of fragmented form and color. Evelyn Axell was a full-time artist for 10 years only, yet the work assembled here is both abundant and accomplished. She had the eye and touch and questing spirit of the authentic artist.

Roel d'Haese, and his brother, Rinehoude, between them epitomize the streak of surreal black humor that seems inherent in the Flemish strain of Belgian sculpture. In this individual show, a large one that he has been awarded as winner of the Robert Giron Prize, Roel d'Haese has many of his oddest and most bizarre personages, superbly sculpted in tortured metal and bronze. They shriek silently, straddle strange borses, cuddle mad-eyed rabbits, stride out with an adult-faced baby on the back like a modern St. Christopher to aviator's goggles and cap on giant feet. On the walls his cluttered, complex, surreal drawings laced with erotic symbolism are traced out with surprising lightness, almost faintness, of touch, which is opposed to the stark, dark metal work of the sculptures. It is a world with its own nightmare fascination in the sculptor's apparently limitless stock of distortions of the human form. The only light relief is a comical little figure seated with legs stretched out, dismayed expression, and a flower pot on his head.

Well known in Paris, the work of Anne and Patrick Poirier is in Brussels for the first time. The Poiriers' sparsely spread and meticulously scaled-down ruined cities of antiquity in terra cotta and glinting cold dust are enticing and dramatic art. Their hard-baked red clay ruins are recognizably Ostia, though the work is more a free rendering of something that deeply impressed them than a painstaking reproduction. Looking down on the expanse of half-destroyed walls, prone pillars, remnants of Roman baths and theaters and small villas, the feeling of a haunted, sunstruck city offering stern and passive resistance to the passage of time seems very strong. The Poiriers lament that they were unable to incorporate any greenery as a durable element, but even a hint of living matter among these defiant ruins could detract from the impact of absolute immobility.

—RONA DOBSON.

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Modest Package Aimed at Investment

Bonn Said Eyeing New Stimulus

By Bill Paul

LONDON, May 24 (AP-DJ)—The West German government is considering a modest new program of fiscal stimulus aimed primarily at subsidizing capital investment in new technology and energy conservation, an official close to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said.

The official ruled out any new, across-the-board program of stimulus for the country's lagging capital-investment sector, saying such a move would be counterproductive because West German businessmen would then expect a large tax increase to pay for the program. The official also cast doubt on any additional tax cuts for individuals, as setting that precedent in 1975 and last January had not done enough to spur economic growth.

The disclosure of a new stimulus package comes amid growing predictions that West Germany's economic growth will fall short of the 3.5-percent goal this year. Indeed, after months of expressing optimism, the official conceded that he has "doubts" over whether the 3.5-percent growth rate can be achieved.

The limited stimulus package will be debated at cabinet meetings June 7 and 21, the official said, and probably will be announced around the time of the seven-nation economic conference in Bonn July 16 and 17. The effort is likely to be criticized as being too little action on the part of the nation, which is seen by some officials in the United States and Western Europe as an economic giant unwilling to do its part to spur Western economic growth.

However, the official said he hopes that Washington would not be as critical of West German attempts to spur growth as it has been in the past. He said Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal better understands West Germany's economic problems since talks at a recent International Monetary Fund meeting in Mexico City.

Specifically, the official said Mr. Blumenthal was more "appreciative" of West Germany's rising rate of imports, which the official said showed the nation's attempt to spur economic growth in other countries. The official said other economic advisers to President Carter, however, do not share Mr. Blumenthal's opinion.

What happens at the July conference, he said, could hinge largely on whether Mr. Carter sides with his Treasury Secretary. The official declined to name the administration officials who disagree with Mr. Blumenthal.

The official said it was too early to say how much the new fiscal package might cost.

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Poehl Pessimistic

BADEN-BADEN, West Germany, May 24 (AP-DJ)—Bundest bank vice-president Karl Otto Poehl said today he entertains little hope for a strong pick-up in West German second-quarter economic growth after near-stagnation in the first quarter.

Mr. Poehl, speaking at an annual banking association meeting here, said only the automobile and the construction sectors have been bright spots in an otherwise poor economic picture. He continued to rule out, however, short-term economic measures that would only serve to stimulate demand.

He said long-term measures would be more desirable and would serve to correct structural economic flaws such as the unfavorable distribution of income. One measure that would be a possibility, Mr. Poehl said, would be strategies to push development of new technologies.

In Berlin, the Economic Research Institute (DIW) reported that the West German gross national product grew at a real annual rate of only 1 percent in the first quarter of 1978 compared with a year earlier.

The group said it does not expect a substantial upswing in the second quarter. A noticeable improvement in the economy will not appear until the second half of 1978 at the earliest, it said. Domestic orders to the capital goods sector showed an especially drastic decline in the first quarter, the institute added.

Meanwhile, in Frankfurt, the textile industry association, Gesetextil, said order inflow to the West German textile industry declined by a preliminary 13.1 percent in March from a year earlier, compared with an upward-revised 4.7-percent gain in February.

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Refined 'Locomotive' Plan

OECD Urges New Moves To Stimulate Economy

TOKYO, May 24 (AP-DJ)—Industrialized countries with large payments surpluses and low inflation rates will be called on to take a leading part in stimulating the world economy, Emile van Lennep, secretary general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, said.

The plan, which is to be discussed at the OECD ministerial meeting in Paris next month, appears to be a refinement of the once commonly accepted idea that the United States, Japan and West Germany should be the three "locomotives" pulling the global economy toward recovery.

Mr. van Lennep identified Japan, West Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland as countries that can safely step up economic growth faster than other OECD members because of their strong payments positions and relatively stable prices.

The surplus countries also are expected to make a "somewhat larger contribution" than the other OECD members in providing economic assistance to the third world, he said. Mr. van Lennep outlined the support of Japanese officials during his visit here.

The plan is still just a recommendation by the OECD Secretariat. A number of member countries have to align their views on various economic policies before it can be endorsed by the ministerial conference. The process will begin at a meeting of senior officials of the 24 OECD countries next week.

As a start, they will have to agree on the Secretariat's review of previous OECD efforts to spur the global economy. "Only in the field of inflation has there been satisfactory results," Mr. van Lennep said.

Elsewhere, the record is not impressive, he said, as most industrialized nations have not reached growth-rate targets and "not much progress" has been made in straightening out payments imbalances.

Moreover, they have not taken adequate measures to anticipate a global oil shortage that "all forecasts point to," he added. He also cited increasing pressures to protect domestic industries, either through trade restrictions or through subsidizing inefficient sectors. He described these as "constraints" to economic growth since it locks up labor "in places where it shouldn't be."

The "concerted actions" that Mr. van Lennep proposes, similar to a suggestion made to Common Market officials recently by the EEC Commission, calls for different growth-rate goals based on the payments and inflation records of the OECD countries.

Ship Orders Fall To 12-Year Low At World Yards

LONDON, May 24 (AP-DJ)—Worldwide shipbuilding orders at the end of the first quarter fell to 33.4 million tons gross, the second lowest since June 1966 when 30.6 million tons were recorded, according to Lloyd's register of shipping.

Taking into account the world's current shipbuilding potential, it meant there was less than two years' work on hand in the shipyards as nearly 57 percent of the March order book is scheduled to leave the yards by the end of this year.

The shipbuilding slump was best underlined by the fact that since reaching a record order backlog of 133.4 million tons in March 1974, orders for new ships have steadily declined. Japan still leads the order book with 8.6 million tons, down 1.3 million tons on the previous quarter and with half that tonnage not yet commenced. The United States comes out second with orders of 3.3 million tons, down 274,634 from last quarter.

Brazil and Sweden were the only two countries to show an increase. Brazil has 2.9 million tons on order, up 49,634 tons from Dec. 31, but with almost three-quarters of that tonnage not yet in the yards or still on the drawing boards. Sweden, however, with 2.2 million tons on order, up 58,927 from the last quarter, has 1.5 million tons under construction.

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U.S. Industries Seek Import Curbs to Aid Sectors

Textile, Steel, Copper Groups Cite Dangers of Unrestrained Trade

MANILA, May 24 (AP-DJ)—The U.S. textile industry is "very nervous" about unrestrained imports from China, even though those shipments are still at a relatively low level, chief U.S. textile negotiator Michael Smith said.

In an interview, he said that industry spokesmen have complained to the government in "very strong terms" about imports from China, which is the only significant Asian supplier that has not agreed to "voluntary" quotas for U.S. imports.

He said imports from China are "under review," but also noted that they have been under review for a couple of years. In the meantime, he said, Chinese U.S. sales approach or exceed those of Thailand, Malaysia and Macao, which have

all negotiated quota agreements with Washington. Mr. Smith said that Chinese exports to the United States were about 126 million yards in the most recent 12-month period, or a small fraction of what he estimates will be U.S. imports of 5.5-to-5.7 billion yards in 1978. He said the quota for just the "big three" textile exporters — Hong Kong, Taiwan, and South Korea — is about 2.5 billion yards.

But Mr. Smith said the U.S. industry nevertheless is worried about Chinese shipments because: • The "mix" from China is shifting from "gray cloth" to man-made fabrics and apparel, about which the U.S. industry is more sensitive.

• The products are "very excellent quality."

• The centrally planned economy, if in need for foreign exchange, can set prices at levels that would be uneconomical for free-enterprise producers. "Price isn't the same as in market economies," he said.

Exports to the United States went up "quite sharply" from 1974 to 1976, he noted, peaking at more than 180 million square yards in their best 12-month period. But this was "almost exclusively in cotton, and largely in gray cloth areas."

Steel Curbs Urged NEW YORK, May 24 (AP-DJ)—Top U.S. industry officials, gathered here for the annual meeting of the industry's major trade group, urged calls for tougher trade measures to restrict imports but were guarded in discussing the volatile subject of protection.

Steelmakers' "ill press" for prompt revision of what they view as "serious flaws" in the government's "trigger price" plan to curb cheap steel imports, George Stinson, National Steel Corp. chairman, said at a news briefing prior to today's opening of the American Iron and Steel Institute's meeting.

The steel company executives gathered here expressed varying opinions on the advisability of posting additional price increases this year — a step that would risk antagonizing the Carter administration in its anti-inflation effort.

U.S. Steel Corp. chairman Edgar Soper said in an interview that he did not "feel bound" by President Carter's call for deceleration in prices from the average increases of the past two years. "The market al-

lows higher prices, not the government," he said.

The administration's declaration plan implies a ceiling of 8.5 percent on price boosts this year by the steel industry. Already this year, steelmakers have announced two general increases — one averaging 3.5 percent, which took effect beginning in February, and a flat boost of 55.5¢ a ton, or slightly more than 1 percent, April 1.

Mr. Soper indicated that another "general" price boost was possible this year, but he did not make a specific prediction. He said: "If the market keeps on the way it's been going, I think it will bear further increases."

Copper Industry Depressed TUCSON, May 23 (Reuters)—The U.S. copper industry said a reduction in copper imports next year to 198,000 tons is essential to relieve the depressed situation in the domestic industry.

The proposed quota would be 190,000 tons below 1977 imports of 390,000 tons.

At a hearing before the International Trade Commission here yesterday, Douglas Bourne, president of Duval Corp., as spokesman for 12 major U.S. companies which account for 93 percent of domestic output, recommended that quotas be imposed until 1983.

Under the plan, domestic imports would be allowed to increase 2.5 percent a year, slightly above consumption increases over the last 10 years. The 1980 quota would be 203,000 tons; 1981, 208,000; 1982, 213,000; and 1983, 219,000.

The spokesman said the plan would protect the domestic industry against world oversupply and overproduction of copper and provide ample room for U.S. copper producers to meet domestic needs.

It also would permit domestic mines to operate at about 84 percent of capacity, an increase of 7 percent over the current rate, he said, compared with a world average of 92 percent.

Japanese Group Signs \$1.62-Billion Contract

TOKYO, May 24 (Reuters)—Two contracts worth 370 billion yen (about \$1.62 billion) were signed with a group of 10 Japanese nuclear power companies here today for transporting and reprocessing Japanese nuclear waste in Britain.

A spokesman for the Japanese group, including Tokyo Electric Power Company, said the contracts called for British Nuclear Fuel Ltd. to transport 1,600 tons of nuclear waste from Japan over eight years starting in 1982 for reprocessing at its Windscale facility.

The Japanese group will pay 240 billion yen for reprocessing and 130 billion yen for transportation, he said.

Plutonium resulting from the reprocessing would be returned to Japan but its delivery has to be covered by another deal yet to be negotiated. BNFL and the Japanese group also signed a 150-billion-yen loan agreement to finance the construction of the new reprocessing facility at Windscale.

The loan would be offset by Japanese payment of reprocessing charges but interest payment would be taken over by the Japanese side.

The spokesman said the transportation contract would include haulage of another 1,600 tons of Japanese used fuel to France to be reprocessed by Compagnie Generale des Matieres Nucleaires. Cogema signed a similar reprocessing contract with the Japanese group last September.

The signing of the BNFL contract had been delayed until the completion of the public inquiry in Britain into development of the Windscale plant.

Insurance Risk Exchange Pushed by N.Y. Governor

ALBANY, New York, May 24 (AP-DJ)—New York State appears on the verge of creating a trading floor where insurance risks could be bought and sold in much the same way that securities are traded on a stock exchange.

The trading arena would be similar to Lloyds of London and would compete with London-based group of insurance syndicates to underwrite world-wide insurance risks.

Such proposals have been around for years. But the momentum of this one gained strength this month, when Gov. Hugh Carey proposed it and urged the New York State legislature to pass it in the current session, which technically ends this week. Sources close to the governor say introduction of the bill is expected tomorrow.

Mr. Carey has received strong backing for his proposal from the big insurance brokerage concerns and some behind-the-scenes resistance, or at least heavy pressure to delay, from the companies that write property, casualty insurance.

A blueprint for the exchange was drawn up by Donald Kramer, president of Kramer Capital Inc., a management consulting concern specializing in insurance. Modeled on Lloyds, it would be composed of syndicates formed by member brokers and insurance companies that would compete on the exchange floor for insurance risks.

Each syndicate would consist of a managing partner, who would do the actual underwriting, and several limited or silent partners, who could be individual investors. Lloyds has a similar operation and in recent years has even permitted foreigners to "invest" in its syndicates.

It is estimated that more than 1,300 U.S. citizens have taken such positions in Lloyds, contributing some \$75 million to its capital.

Saudis Restrains Bonds BAHRAIN, May 24 (Reuters)—The Saudi Arabian monetary agency asked major international banks to refrain from arranging syndicated loans in Saudi Riyals without its prior approval, informed banking sources said here.

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Tokyo Exchange

May 24, 1970

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on	475.00	Mitsubishi Hyv Ind.	1
Nip. Print	553.00	Mitsubishi Coro.	4
Bank	278.00	Mitsui Co.	3
Phala	371.00	Mitsukoshi	5
chi	277.00	Nippon Elec.	2
ata Motor	578.00	Sharp	4
ch	227.00	Sony Corp.	1,7
on Air L.	1,490.00	Sunimoto Bank	2
ol El. Parr.	1,191.00	Toshiba Marine	2
Scap	469.00	Tokaido	3
n Brewery	462.00	Tellin	1
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nt	236	236	ProSvNC	16
et	1616	1616	PurDCC	6
et	3374	35	QuinLins	44
Ref	1416	1574	RogenPr	94
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Greel	13 1/4	13 3/4	DorchGs	10 3/4	1
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			PurpleD	13 1/4	1

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Res	2 1/4	3 1/4	Rouse	87%
Ca	23	27	Bus-Shay	15%

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lw18v	31	23V ₂	GreyAdv	29
mpbCh7	9-16	715-16	GIIntst	15V ₂
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CRsh	5%	80%	UnMcGill	7%
deRE	12 1/2%	13 1/2%	USSurg	16 1/2%
Gos	16	16 1/2%	U6Trck	15 1/2%

Category	Percentage	Item	Percentage
Crash	5%	UnMcGill	7%
Crash	12%	USSuna	16%
Crash	12%	Track	16%
Crash	16%	UVeBS	22%
Crash	26%	GoPenP	17%
Crash	26%	VaSyG	10%
Crash	56%	VorDance	14%
Crash	10%	VorDance	5%
Crash	17%	Vetelo	9%
Crash	18%	VorBS	22%
Crash	51%	WAGS	15%
Crash	9%	Webz	12%
Crash	10%	Webz	12%
Crash	10%	Webz	12%
Crash	4%	Webz	12%
Crash	12%	Webz	12%
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Major U.S. developer seeks \$13.8 million first
Appraised value \$23 million. Term

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3 years - 9 1/2%. Call or write.
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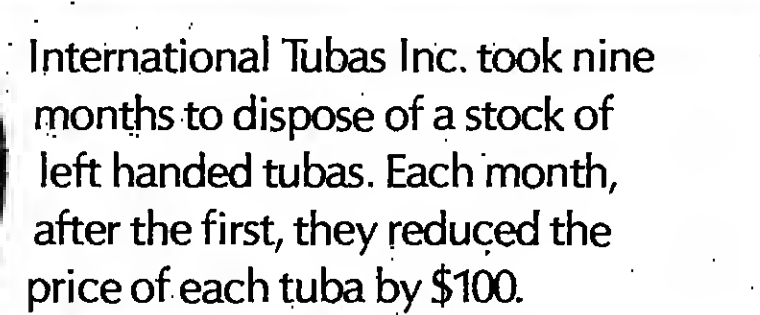
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Can you work out the month in which Tubas Inc. made the most profit, bearing in mind that the selling price is always to the nearest 10p?

Can you work out the month in which Tubas Inc. made the most profit, bearing in mind that the selling price is always to the nearest 10p?

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
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Telephone: (0222) 6622 2589. Telex: 74793

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A's Manager Resigns Abruptly

OAKLAND, May 24 (UPI) — Bobby Winkles resigned yesterday in the middle of his second year as manager of the Oakland A's.

He made his surprise announcement by calling club owner Charles Finley a few hours before his Western Division leading team took the field against the Milwaukee Brewers.

Finley said that he begged Winkles to remain, but the manager refused. Finley appointed coach Jack McKeon, the man whom Winkles replaced as A's skipper last season, to serve as manager for the rest of the season.

Finley quoted Winkles as saying that he did not think Finley liked the way he was managing his club. Finley said that he had talked to Winkles on Sunday and again yesterday to tell him that "I thought he had done an outstanding job and give him every assurance I wanted him to continue."

Coaches Red Schoendienst, Lee Stange and McKeon met with Winkles and tried to persuade him to continue but could not change his mind.

"His mind was made up," said Stange. "He did a super job and he was a super guy. We told him we were going good and needed him. But it did not do any good. He would not change his mind. Knowing Bobby, I'm sure he had thought about it for a long while."

After Winkles walked out, Finley turned to McKeon, the man he replaced with Winkles a year ago this month, to lead the team for the rest of the 1978 season.

"Jack has knowledge of the club and he is an experienced manager," Finley said.

Winkles was not available for comment.

Finley, who has made 16 managerial changes since he purchased the A's in 1960, tried to speculate on what happened. After all, this was the first time a manager quit on him. All the others, with the exception of Chuck Tanner who was "traded" to the Pittsburgh Pirates for Manny Sanguillen and \$100,000, were fired by Finley. "I was on Bobby continuously about playing aggressive baseball,"

Finley said. "I wanted him to use our speed more, but I don't feel that is the reason why he left, because he was in agreement most of the time."

"When he called, I told him 'I don't want you to quit.' He replied he had made up his mind but he wanted to make a money settlement. He told me, 'Let's negotiate something because I still want to quit.' I told him, 'If you quit, you don't get another cent from me.' I'm sorry to see him go. I think he made a bad decision."

Speculation

"He probably quit because he was on top and he didn't want to look bad if the team took a nosedive. I think he wanted to get out with the team looking good. Of course, this is only my opinion."

After Finley fired McKeon last year and replaced him with Winkles, McKeon stayed on as a troubleshooter for Finley. This year, he was made a coach and worked hard and harmoniously with Winkles. He was as surprised as anyone when Winkles quit. "Bobby is a fine and decent

man," McKeon said. "He was a pretty darn good manager, too, and I don't mind saying that."

McKeon said he does not plan any changes in the A's in the pitching rotation or in the batting lineup.

"The job is back on my shoulders," Jack said, "but it's been there before. I'll do my best to keep the club on top. Of course, Red [Schoendienst] and Lee [Stange] will stay on to help me. I guess I could use another coach or two, but I have no one in mind at the moment."

Most of the A's players were stunned when they learned of Winkles' resignation.

"I guess it was a personal thing," said Jim Essian. "He can manage my team any time. He was a great manager and a great motivator. I don't know what effect it will have on the team. Hopefully, none."

Winkles, 46, had a nondescript career as a minor-league player in the 1950s, then became a successful college coach at Arizona State. He got his first big league managing job with the California Angels.



Bobby Winkles

Coleman Sold to Blue Jays

OAKLAND, May 24 (UPI) — The A's have sold veteran pitcher Joe Coleman to the Toronto Blue Jays for an undisclosed amount of cash.

Last year Coleman had an ERA of 2.96 and was 4-4 for the A's. He played for the Detroit Tigers before joining the A's.

Baltimore Defeats Detroit, 2-0

BALTIMORE, May 24 (UPI) — Rick Dempsey hit his first home run of the season and Mike Flanagan pitched a two-hitter last night, leading the Baltimore Orioles to a 2-0 victory over the Detroit Tigers.

Flanagan, 5-3, struck out nine and walked two while allowing only a two-out single to Rusty Staub in the first inning and a lead-off single to Ron LeFlore in the ninth. He retired 15 straight after Staub's single until Ron LeFlore coaxed a two-out walk in the sixth inning. It was the first time the Tigers had been shut out this season.

Dempsey hit a two-out homer in the fifth inning off loser Jack Billingham, 4-2, and the Orioles scored their other run in the sixth when Lee May walked with the bases loaded. Baltimore center fielder Larry Harlow aided Flanagan by scaling the fence in the second inning to rob John Wockenbus of a homer with a spectacular leaping catch.

Yanks 10, Indians 1

At New York, unbeaten Ron Guidry fired a five-hitter and Graig Nettles and Chris Chambliss

homered, leading New York to a 10-1 romp over Cleveland. Guidry, 6-0, symmed the Indians on two singles by Buddy Bell until the sixth. He issued a leadoff walk to Duane Kuiper and Tom Verzer grounded a double inside third base. The left-hander needed only 12 pitches to fan Paul Dade, Rick Manning and Mike Vail. He finished with a career high of 11 strikeouts.

Brewers 3, A's 2

At Oakland, Jerry Augustine pitched a four-hitter and spoiled the hosts' return of Jack McKeon as Oakland manager, 3-2. Milwaukee snapped a 2-2 tie in the fifth inning when an error by A's first baseman Dave Revering sent Don Money racing home from second base.

Blue Jays 2, Red Sox 1

At Toronto, Rick Bosetti stroked a one-out single in the 12th inning through a drawn-in infield to score Tim Johnson from third base and give Toronto a 2-1 victory over Boston. Jesse Jefferson won on a route-going seven-hitter. With one out in the bottom of the 12th, second baseman Tim Johnson walked off loser Bill Campbell, and Luis Gomez hopped a double down the right field line to put runners on second and third. With the infield in, Bosetti lined a 2-0 pitch in the hole between short and third.

Mariners 3, Royals 3-5

At Seattle, Rookie Clint Hurdle drove in three runs as Kansas City beat Seattle, 5-3, and gained a split of their doubleheader. In the first game, the Mariners got successive run-scoring doubles from Lee Stange and Ruppel Jones in the sixth inning to win, 4-3.

Angels 5, White Sox 4

At Anaheim, Calif., Rick Miller doubled with two out in the sixth inning and Ken Landreaux delivered a pinch single for the winning run to rally California past Chicago, 5-4. Despite a three-run Chicago second inning, Nolan Ryan evened his record at 3-3, allowing nine hits while striking out seven.

Twins 5, Rangers 2

At Bloomington, Minn., reserve catcher Glenn Borgmann drove in two runs with a homer and a single and Minnesota beat Texas, 5-2. Rod Carew of the Twins managed a hunt single in four at-bats and his average dropped to .399. The

Rangers' Jim Sundberg, 0 for 4, had his hitting streak stopped at 22 games.

Expos 4, Cards 1

At St. Louis, Ellis Valentine's fielder's choice grounder and Warren Cromartie's sacrifice fly sent in sixth-inning runs that snapped a 1-1 tie and led Montreal to a 4-1 victory that extended St. Louis losing streak to 11 games. Rudy May, who had lost his last four starts, went 6½ innings to gain his third victory in eight decisions while Mike Garman recently joined in a trade with Los Angeles, pitched the final 2½ innings to gain his first save.

Padres 3, Dodgers 2

At San Diego, Tucker Ashford's two-run single in the eighth inning delivered San Diego a 3-2 victory over Los Angeles. After Dave Winfield singled and Gene Tenace drew a walk, Rick Sweet grounded out, advancing the runners, and Ashford drilled his single to right field off loser Tommy Seaver in a trade with Los Angeles, pitched the final 2½ innings to gain his first save.

Braves 6, Reds 4

At Cincinnati, rookie right-hander Preston Hanna (3-0) weathered a 1-hour-13-minute rain interruption and home runs by Johnny Bench and Mike Lum as Atlanta beat Cincinnati, 6-4, for Red southpaw Fred Norman's first loss in six decisions. The Braves scored twice in the fourth around Jeff Burroughs' triple, ending a string of 21 shutout innings by Cincinnati pitching.

Pirates 3, Yankees 3

At Pittsburgh, Doug Flynn went four for five and drove in two runs, one with a tie-breaking RBI double in the eighth inning, to lift New York over Pittsburgh, 7-3, in a game delayed three times by rain.

Giants 3, Astros 2

At San Francisco, Marc Hill, Tom Heinzelmann and Bill Madlock singled home runs in the ninth inning as San Francisco beat Houston, 3-2. The Astros scored a 2-0 lead into the ninth, but Jack Clark and Larry Herndon drew one-out walks to open the rally. Hill singled in Clark and, after Vic Harris fouled out, pinch hitter Heinzelmann delivered Herndon. Madlock hit reliever Joe Sambitto's first pitch to the fence, scoring pinch runner Mike Sadek.

In Midair, Ali Is Named Greatest of the Decade

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, May 24 (NYT) — The "Athlete of the Decade" was identified yesterday at a luncheon in the New York Athletic Club, and no doubt Air France will recover in time. Flight 031, already reported four hours late, made an unscheduled stop in Montreal so the Athlete, who was en route from Nice to Chicago, could deliver his acceptance speech over an amplified telephone hookup.

Muhammad Ali — for it was indeed he — acknowledged the honor with characteristic humility and unusual static. More than slightly blurred, his words came over something like this: "Appreciate... strange thing... Chicago... Montreal... very smart choosing me."

The award from the American Cancer Society designates Ali as the individual who, between 1968 and 1978, "demonstrated a consistently high standard of excellence, total commitment to his sport, dedication, courage under adversity and a will-to-win attitude as exemplified on and off the field by the late Vincent T. Lombardi." It will be presented formally at a \$150-a-plate benefit for the Cancer Society on June 8. Would the recipient be able to attend the dinner?

Mr. Ali Accepts

"Where is it?" the fuzzy voice asked. The grand hall room of the New York Hilton.

"... he is training," the voice said. "At Deer Lake, Pa., prove I'm Athlete of the Decade by regaining my title for the third time." It wasn't perfectly clear, but the former heavyweight champion of the world seemed to be saying yes, he would interrupt preparations for his return match with Leon Spinks to accept the award in person.

The choice was made by 100-odd sportswriters, sports editors and sportscasters whose votes were tabulated secretly by the accounting firm of Arthur Andersen & Co. Guessing that the winner might be Ali, the awards committee telephoned him in France on Sunday and again yesterday morning to make sure he could address the luncheon.

Ali was willing, but he said his flight was taking off four hours behind schedule and that would put

him in midair at lunch time. He was still in flight when Andrall Pearson, chairman of the awards dinner, opened a sealed envelope containing the results of the poll. Telephone contact was made with the plane but the connection was weak.

Tom Seaver, Pearson said, reading the list of final candidates the way the movie public announce nominees for Oscars. "A. J. Foyt, Chris Evert, Karim Abdul Jabbar, Billie Jean King, Rod Carew, Bobby Orr, O. J. Simpson, John Havlicek, Pele, Hank Aaron, Jack Nicklaus."

Just then Ali said the pilot was putting down in Montreal to improve the phone connection.

"... and the Athlete of the Decade," Pearson concluded, "Muhammad Ali!"

The plane touched down. Through the miracle of electronics and the cooperation of Air France, Ali's voice reached the NYAC, not clear but loud.

Static intervened. Then: "... great people... great athletes... finish training for, uh, Spinks."

"Are you in shape?" he was asked. The fight is Sept. 15.

"I'm not in good shape now but... regain my title the third time."

"Did you say Spinks will be your last fight?"

"... hate to quit now... maybe should quit a year ago... getting too old... If I get the title back Ali'd be the last time you'll see Ali. I got to win and get out."

On the dais was Marie Lombardi, widow of the great football coach. She was asked who Vince's choice would have been.

"Jack," she said without hesitation, meaning Nicklaus.

A friend remembered watching Vince hit one splendid tee shot at Dorado Beach in Puerto Rico.

"Don't write about me as a football coach," he bawled as he saw the drive split the fairway. "Write about me as a great golfer!"

Bird's-Eye View

NEW ORLEANS, May 24 (UPI) — Promoters of the Spinks-Ali rematch said yesterday that the cheapest Superdome seat would be \$25 — for a view 19 stories above the ring.

Top Rank president Bob Arum said that tickets will cost from \$200 to \$25 for the Sept. 15 rematch that will include four other bouts.

Canadiens Outscore Bruins, 4-1

MONTREAL, May 24 (AP) — Defenseman Serge Savard set up goals by Larry Robinson, Pierre Mondou and Pierre Larouche last night, leading Montreal to a 4-1 triumph over the Boston Bruins and bringing the Canadiens within a game of their 20th National Hockey League championship.

Jacques Lemaire scored the other goal as the Canadiens confused, frustrated and outskated the Bruins. Montreal also scored the game's first goal for the first time in the series and took a 3-2 lead in the best-of-seven set which could end tomorrow night at Boston Garden.

Don Marcotte ruined Ken Dryden's shutout bid with 8:38 remaining, tapping in the rebound of a shot by Bob Schmeitz and giving the Bruins their first power-play tally after 15 consecutive failures.

The game was delayed continually by bickering over penalties called by referee Dave Newell, who assessed 56 minutes over the first two periods and 106 minutes for the game.

Bouncing Back

Humbled by consecutive losses in Games 3 and 4 in Boston, the Canadiens sent their attack into overdrive with Savard setting up Robinson and Mondou for a 2-0 lead in the first period.

Robinson took the puck from Savard near his goal line and skated the length of the ice before sending a 40-foot shot over the left shoulder of Boston goalie Gerry Cheevers at 7:46. Robinson breezed around Boston defenseman Mike Milbury before scoring his fourth goal of the playoffs on the Canadiens' second shot of the game.

Mondou made it 2-0 at 11:10, scoring Montreal's first power-play goal after 12 straight unsuccessful opportunities. His 20-foot shot seemed to surprise Cheevers, during the only power play of the opening period.

Larouche, making his first appearance of the series, scored his second goal of the playoffs at 13:04 of the second period and 5:38 later, Lemaire made it 4-0.

Cheevers Shines

Only a dazzling performance by Cheevers kept the game close. Throwing his arms and legs out at the last possible moment, Cheevers made a number of key stops that went unrecorded as Boston's offense was virtually blunted.

Larouche connected just three seconds before an unsportsmanlike conduct penalty to Boston captain Wayne Cashman would have expired. Larouche took a pass from Savard and sent a sharply angled 20-foot shot past Cheevers seconds after the netminder had dived to his left, blocking a Larouche breakaway.

Lemaire connected on a 60-footer that bounded into the net off Cheevers' leg pad, cementing the outcome of the contest which left Boston coach Don Cherry in a continual state of fury.

He was so angered at the end of the second period that he stood in the doorway to the players' bench and refused to let five of his players leave the ice — insisting that they skate around the Montreal Forum ice and impede the progress of the ice resurfacer. That continued for a full three minutes and Cherry even went on the ice himself for a while.

Baiting Peaks

The referee-baiting reached a peak at 27 seconds of the third period when Boston's Terry O'Reilly was ejected for shooting the puck up the ice after the Bruins' Peter McNab was called for booking GUY Lafleur. That the puck barely missed linesman Leon Stickle may have had something to do with O'Reilly's ejection.

Cheevers was replaced after the second period by Ron Grahame.



Montreal's Larry Robinson raises arm after scoring first goal of game.

France's World Cup Skipper Weathers Kidnapping Attempt

BORDEAUX, May 24 (Reuters) — France's World Cup soccer team left for Argentina today with promises that their families will be protected by police following an attempt yesterday to abduct the team's manager.

Armed men tried to abduct Michel Hidalgo on a road near Bordeaux. He fought them off and was able to leave with the team. The incident apparently was part of protests against French participation in the Argentina matches arising from the Buenos Aires government's alleged human rights violations.

Earlier yesterday, an anonymous caller told a French newspaper that there would be more attempts to kidnap the team's members. The caller identified himself as a member of the Marxist Argentine Forces Liberation Group. But the team left aboard a Concorde without further incidents.

Barazzutti Overpowered In 1st Italian Open Round

By Barry Lorge

ROME, May 24 (WP) — Most Italians had never heard of Victor Amaya until yesterday, when the 6-foot-7, 220-pound left-hander from Holland, Mich., squashed their top-ranked player, Corrado Barazzutti, in the first round of the Italian Open Tennis Championships.

Even those who recognized the name, and remembered that Amaya had made two undistinguished appearances at Foro Italico, knew little about him. They became intensely interested as he served mightily, despite numerous double faults in the wind, and blanketed the net for a 6-3, 7-6 triumph over the strangely docile Barazzutti.

Amaya — whose grandfather was Mexican, but who looks more Indian, and has been likened in appearance to "The Chief" in the movie "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest" — plods around the court in his size 15 tennis shoes, pulverizing aces and volleys with atomic force but backing them up with little in the way of groundstrokes and he more subtle elements of the game.

Undeterred by Partisans

Seemingly undeterred by the partisan, vocal crowd that is so much a part of matches between Italians and foreigners on the "Campo Centrale" (Center Court) here, Amaya attacked from the outset, initiated the tactics, and admirably kept his wits about him after quandering five match points.

"I've had lots of close matches against players ranked in the top 10 in the world, but had never beaten one," he said. "Barazzutti's a much

better player than I am nine days out of 10, but I thought if I could get on top of him early I'd have a chance."

Deafening roars reverberated through the majestic marble arena as Barazzutti — the "Little Soldier" who has supplanted Adriano Panatta as the No. 1 man in the Italian tennis rankings, if not the hearts of his countrymen — saved two match points on Amaya's serve at 6-5 in the second set, and three more from 3-6 in the decisive tie-breaker.

Panatta had ridden the crowd's adoration back from 0-5 in the first set and 7-5 in the second to oust defending champ Vitas Gerulaitis on Monday, and now the natives sensed that another of their heroes was going to escape dire peril.

Though the sun was smiling brightly — a few hours later, appropriately, the sky turned gray and raindrops fell — it did not shine on Barazzutti. A crunching Amaya smash put him ahead again, 7 points to 6, and he clutched this sixth match point with another big serve and placing backhand volley.

Ramirez Loses

Barazzutti, 25, was seeded No. 7. One other seed, No. 6 Raul Ramirez, the champion here in 1975, also fell to a big man who blisters the ball.

Dick Crealy, the erratic 6-foot-4 Australian, won only six points in the first set, then got his act together to erase Ramirez, 6-6, 7-6, 6-3.

No. 5 seed Manuel Orantes, the graceful Spanish left-hander who won here in 1972 and was runner-up in 1973 and 1975, withdrew because of muscle spasms in his back.

Australian John Newcombe, the champion of 1969 who is seeded No. 10 this year, survived one of the shaky spells that have characterized his as-yet-untimely comeback and beat Tom Gullikson, 7-6, 6-1.

NBA Playoffs

Final Series

W L Pct. GB

Seattle 1 0 1.000

Portland 0 1 .000

Phoenix 0 1 .000

San Antonio 0 1 .000

Source of Washington

Source of Washington

Unesco, IOC Steer Away From Confrontation

PARIS, May 24 (IHT) — Led by its director general, Amadou Mahtar M'bow, Unesco appears to be moving away from a confrontation with the International Olympic Committee over the control of international sports.

Unesco — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization — "has never had the ambition to control sports," M'bow said here yesterday. He was speaking at the opening of a week-long meeting by a 30-country committee mapping the organization's role in physical education and sports.

Characterizing the committee's study as a "delicate task and a problem that often provokes controversy," M'bow said "nothing is less true" than to say that Unesco has "the ambition to control international sports."

Warning in March

Such a belief inspired the International Olympic Committee to issue a rare manifesto on March 22, warning against government interference in sports. Since then, Lord Killanin, the IOC president, has said that he and M'bow had met and agreed that there had been a "misunderstanding."

In an interview today at Unesco headquarters here, M'bow confirmed this.

"I had a very long, very friendly talk with Lord Killanin" here early this month, M'bow said. "And I told him our aim is the democratization of sports and physical education." This democratization

Red Sox Sold For \$20 Million

CHICAGO, May 24 (AP) — Sale of the Boston Red Sox for \$20 million — probably the most ever paid for a major league baseball team — was approved unanimously yesterday by the American League owners.

The Red Sox will be headed by Haywood Sullivan, as executive vice president, and Buddy LeRoux as vice president. The package includes the Red Sox team, Fenway Park and related real estate. The transfer of the sale is from the estate of the late Thomas A. Yawkey to the Sullivan-LeRoux group, which also includes Yawkey's widow, Jean.

LeRoux, a former trainer of the Red Sox, said, "It has taken 15 to 16 months but it's been a great education. There have been a few heartaches but the ultimate result speaks for itself."

He said that he had been encouraged by M'bow's speech, which he interpreted as meaning Unesco "would not be seeking in any way to move into the governing of international sports."

Noting that the Unesco questionnaire had provoked "some degree

of urgency" in the IOC, Howell said that Unesco's purpose should be "to establish dialogue" with nongovernmental sports organizations.

Limited Response

He was seconded by Gerhart Rudolf Baum, West German deputy minister of the interior.

"The autonomy and competence of international sports organizations must be respected," he said. "We must be very cautious about handing over the duties of nongovernmental organizations into governmental hands."

Both delegates noted that the questionnaire had been answered by only 42 of the 143 Unesco members, including 16 of the 30 governments on the committee, and they added that the opinions might therefore be too limited.

Primary Target

Furthermore, the report said, "several delegates emphasized that many organizations concerned with international sport did not pay enough attention to the interests of developing countries [and] that, in particular, the institutional arrangements of those organizations were not sufficiently democratic."

The report noted that these views were not unanimous and it identified none of the international organizations criticized, but there was no doubt that the self-elected, self-perpetuating IOC was the primary target.

After M'bow's speech, both the IOC and the Olympic games have been strongly defended during the first two days of talks here, with no criticism voiced except for a defense by the Congo of the need for politics in sports.

The leaders of the defense have been Britain and West Germany. This morning, for example, Denis Howell, the British sports minister, characterized the Olympics as "something we have to treasure and protect" because of their influence on the world's youth.

He said that he had been encouraged by M'bow's speech, which he interpreted as meaning Unesco "would not be seeking in any way to move into the governing of international sports."

Noting that the Unesco questionnaire had provoked "some degree

Standings in the Major Leagues

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston (Torres 5-2) at Toronto (Lemonnier 1-7)	24	14	.630	—
Cleveland (Peterson 1-2) at New York (Tillotson 2-3)	24	14	.630	—
Los Angeles	25	17	.595	1
Cincinnati	25	17	.595	1
Houston	18	19	.486	8½
San Diego	18	22	.450	9
Atlanta	15	23	.395	9

Tuesday's Games

Philadelphia at Chicago, and, rain New York 7, Pittsburgh 3

Atlanta 4, Cincinnati 4

Art Buchwald

Pedal Power

WASHINGTON—Ben Blumberg, Power Systems Program Manager in Sunnyvale, Calif., has a solution to the energy problem that should be followed up.

Mr. Blumberg wants to supply the entire country with pedal machines, similar to stationary bicycles, and have Americans produce their own power while they are doing something else.

He says, "A 150-pound person walking up a flight of steps in 10 seconds produces power at the rate of 200 watts. A person can easily produce the same amount of energy riding a bicycle."

"If each person in the United States was given a pedal machine connected to a generator, the total energy output would equal 40 nuclear power plants."

"Operation of these machines for just four hours a day would save 100 million barrels of oil burned to generate electricity each year."

"Since everyone over 14 years old would be getting one, it would only cost the government \$10 a machine."

Mr. Blumberg advocates putting machines in schools, where children could generate their own electricity while they were learning.

The machines would replace desks and the children would be getting much-needed exercise from which they would all benefit.

Local, state and federal employees would also be required to generate electricity while checking out forms, and white-collar workers in the private sector would have to produce their own heat and air-conditioning before they could have their first coffee break.

Marijuana Ship Is Held

MIAMI BEACH, May 24 (UPI)—The freighter French Cap, which was declared a stateless vessel and seized during the weekend, carried an estimated 17 tons of marijuana in its forward hold, the Coast Guard says. The 80-foot ship was brought into the Coast Guard station and the contraband, valued at \$10.2 million, was turned over to the Customs Service and the Drug Enforcement Administration.

The Blumberg Energy Plan would also include the housewife. With a few simple changes in the design of ovens, a homemaker could cook meals while taking her exercises. By eliminating heat loss from an oven, a 3-pound roast could be cooked medium rare in about two hours after preheating the oven. If the housewife wanted to go to a movie, she could, of course, pedal faster.

Blumberg advocates a plan whereby each family would be solely responsible for the amount of energy it produced. Everyone's meter would be set to zero as soon as they received their pedal machines.

If they produced more electricity than they needed (a family of four who pedaled every night while watching television could easily do it), the government would buy the excess energy from them and sell it to someone who didn't want to pedal that week. This would be an incentive for families who would like to earn extra money while doing something useful.

Blumberg is aware that this would not fulfill all the energy needs of the country, but he feels that if everybody receiving unemployment insurance was required to pedal five hours a day before collecting his check, it would take care of most of the industrial needs of the country.

"We waste two thirds of our present fuel when we burn it for electricity now. But pedal-produced energy, which goes directly into a generator, is 97 percent efficient. It is clean energy produced by one's own perspiration, and it is cheap energy since it doesn't require costly equipment and repairs."

Blumberg knows he will face opposition from the lobbyists and fuel companies, who could lose if Americans go for his plan. But he is prepared to fight for it anyway.

"Once people discover they can make their own electricity instead of buying it from someone else, they will demand their pedal machines and the Department of Energy will have to supply them. A whole new industry will be born, and this nation, which has gone soft physically and mentally, will soon have a population of men, women and children with the strongest legs in the world."

'I didn't get as much as a typist would today for typing them. And copies of the originals are worth more now than I got for writing them.'

The Shadow Disguised as an 80-Year-Old

By William Gildea

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Who knows what evil lurks in the hearts of men?

The Shadow knows. The cloaked crime fighter, remembered for his blazing automatic and the eerie laugh that chilled his victims and radio listeners from 1936 to 1952, is somewhere in the city. He's in disguise, of course, but not that of Lamont Cranston, man-about-town.

He is 80 years old, white-haired, heavy-set. He answers to the name Walter Gibson. Or Maxwell Grant.

Maxwell Grant was the pen name used by Gibson when he wrote all 282 Shadow novels (averaging more than a million words a year for 15 years) that used to sell up to 300,000 pulp copies each almost as fast as they hit the newsstands. The books, some of which were recently reissued in paperback, became the basis of the radio series and eventually made the author a cult figure.

The Shadow did not die in 1952. Today, as part of the interest in nostalgia, there are Shadow clubs and Shadow collectors and correspondents.

"It got to be part of my life," he says, in obvious understatement. "The closer you got to it, the faster the ideas came. I was getting ideas all the time. I got five or six months ahead and stayed that way."

Trail of Evildoers

"The Living Shadow," "The Black Master"—all were titles that launched the Shadow on the trail of evildoers everywhere—a "character of unlimited scope" that Gibson says he created "by combining Houdini's penchant for escapes with the hypnotic power of Tibetan mystics."

A magician himself and author of 125 other books, many on magic, Gibson used to travel with Thurston, Houdini, Blackstone and Danie, and is linked to yet another celebrated illusionist, the late Great Raymond. He is married to Raymond's widow. Gibson recently took part in the ninth annual Brotherhood of Magicians meeting in Washington.

Gibson tells stories as fast as he used to write them—and he could write a 60,000-word Shadow novel in four days. While working on Philadelphia newspapers, Gibson

gained a considerable reputation for speed, so that when he walked in to the Smith & Street publishing office in New York one day in 1931 to peddle some detective stories, the editor said, "You're just the man we want to see. We want four novels—fast."

Another Street & Smith official had the idea for the Shadow; their only instruction to Gibson was to hit his typewriter keys and get back to them in a hurry. Oh, yes, he was told, introduce a Chinatown angle in the first novel because, to save money, they planned to use a handy cover that happened to have a Chinese figure on it. Gibson obliged with an early chapter titled "The Tea Shop of Wang Foo."

Tempo of Pulp

"Once I got the tempo of the pulps," he says, "I would suddenly get a new idea, like getting up a new trick. If an idea came up in the course of a story, I'd lay it aside for another story. I had a backlog of incidents. For example, I was doing research into castles in England and came across a description of the Golden Arrow train. I began to think of some murders taking place on this train." And so came the opening pages of "Zemba," legendary Parisian archcriminal.

"The whole thing built itself up," Gibson says. "I'd write whenever I wanted as long as I wanted. Usually, once I got writing, I didn't quit. I was always writing faster at the finish."

He even had time left over. "I knocked out an occasional book. I edited a magic magazine."

The "master fighter whom all gangsters feared" became so popular so fast that in 1932—"That's when I hung up the record," he says—he was asked to deliver 1,440,000 words, or 24 stories at 60,000 words each. He did it in 10 months and then wrote four extra novels for a total of 1,680,000 words. (He figures he's written 29 million words lifetime, including such numbers as "Thurston's 200 Tricks You Can Do," "Bunko Games to Beware Of," "Houdini's Escapes," "Houdini's Magic," several in the Buff Bruever series under the name of Andy Adams, and "Judo Explained" under the name of Moborushi Kineji.)

The Shadow always managed to escape from difficult situations. Trapped between

two violent robots, he ducked as the robots smashed each other to bits.

Gibson says that he always plotted well in advance—at least before he put paper in his typewriter. "Some writers would get to chapter 11 and have a big problem. I'd sweat it out on the plot. If I took five days when I should have taken two, I'd make it up on the writing."

Still, he did add bits of color that occurred to him in mid-sentence. Once, as he typed, the typewriter carriage, little by little, nudged a large copper bowl farther and farther toward the right edge of his desk, until it fell off with a gong—just the sound he says that might occur "in the air of Wang Foo."

Gibson says that he took the names of many of his characters from railroad timetables. "If somebody said to me, 'Why did you use me for the villain in that story?' I'd say, 'Because you happen to be the third stop on the Winchendon line.'"

Cranston was the name of a Scottish theater owner whom Gibson came across in some notes for one of his Houdini books. There was a financier at that time named Lamont. Maxwell Houlden and U.F. Grant—names which Gibson combined for his own pen name—were both New York City magic dealers.

As Maxwell Grant, Gibson made \$400 for his first Shadow novel, \$500 for most, and \$750 near the end. "I wanted to buy a car," he says. "I could do it with two books. But I never really did make any money. If I had invested in things like real estate, I would have come out very well. But I was so busy; so wrapped up in things."

"I didn't get as much as a typist would today for typing them. And copies of the originals are worth more now than I got for writing them. I gave away 10 original paintings that were covers."

Still, he has much saved at his home—the equivalent of 22 rooms including barn and smaller house—in Eddysville, N.Y. "I've got a room for Shadow stuff, a room for true crime stuff, a room for magic. I've got about 30,000 books in all. All the stuff from the Great Raymond's show. I'm trying to get it organized."

The memories prompted a laugh from Gibson. Not the laugh he made famous, the "shuddering laugh of triumph" that ended each Shadow episode. The gentle laugh of the Shadow's creator.

PEOPLE: Margaret and Snowdon Get a \$29 Divorce

The marriage of Princess Margaret to Lord Snowdon, which began amid pagantry and splendor at Westminster Abbey 18 years ago, has ended in a \$29 quickie divorce in a London courtroom. Judge John Willis took fewer than two minutes to approve the uncontested action between the 47-year-old sister of Queen Elizabeth and Snowdon, who now prefers the name he had when he married Princess Margaret—Anthony Armstrong-Jones. The divorce was among a batch of 27 put through without a hitch. Neither Snowdon, 48, nor the princess attended the court hearing. After two years of separation from her husband, the princess announced May 10 that she was starting formal proceedings to end their marriage. A Kensington Palace spokesman for the princess said that she had "no plans for remarriage." Princess Margaret will retain custody of their children, Viscount Linley, 16, and Lady Sarah, 14. Snowdon will keep the visiting rights granted him in the separation agreement, which also contained undisclosed financial arrangements. Only a handful of spectators, outnumbered by journalists, were in court to hear the decree nisi handed down. A decree nisi is the first step in Britain's two-tier divorce system. It means the decree is granted—without anything further to overturn it. After six weeks the decree is automatically made absolute and both partners are then free to remarry.

Jimmy Durante, hospitalized for an upper respiratory infection, was listed in fair condition in a Santa Monica, Calif., hospital, and a spokesman said his vital signs were stable. Durante, 85, was admitted to St. John's Hospital Saturday, and the spokesman said that the infection "aggravated previous neurological complications." The comedian has been partially paralyzed since he suffered a stroke in 1972.

Queen Elizabeth turned a page of a 3.7-million-word (\$1.8-million) Gutenberg Bible in Mainz, West Germany, as the 500-year-old treasure went on public display in the hometown of the printer, Johannes Gutenberg. One of only 48 surviving copies of the first works printed with Gutenberg's movable type, the Bible was taken there April 26 after being purchased by the city from



Jimmy Durante hospitalized

New York book dealer Hann Kraus. The queen, on the second day of a five-day state visit, opened the Old Testament volume of the red leather bound set with the Mayor Joseph Fuchs' help. Fuchs opened the New Testament volume alongside.

A round of social events are in store for Gerald Ford and his wife, Betty, on their first visit to Washington since Mrs. Ford's bout with alcohol and drug problems. The first scheduled event was a White House reception for the unveiling of the Ford's official portrait, which will hang in the Executive Mansion along with those of previous occupants of the White House. The Fords will remain in Washington to attend a salute to Bob Hope at the Kennedy Center to commemorate the comedian's 75th birthday.

The lame-duck chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, John Blyden, was criticized by members of Congress last year for too much globerotting and speechmaking while his agency did too little to protect consumers. That caused Blyden to say that because of "political harassment," he would resign as of June 30. Before he leaves office, however, he plans to fly to two more meetings abroad, one in London May 26 and another in Munich May 31.

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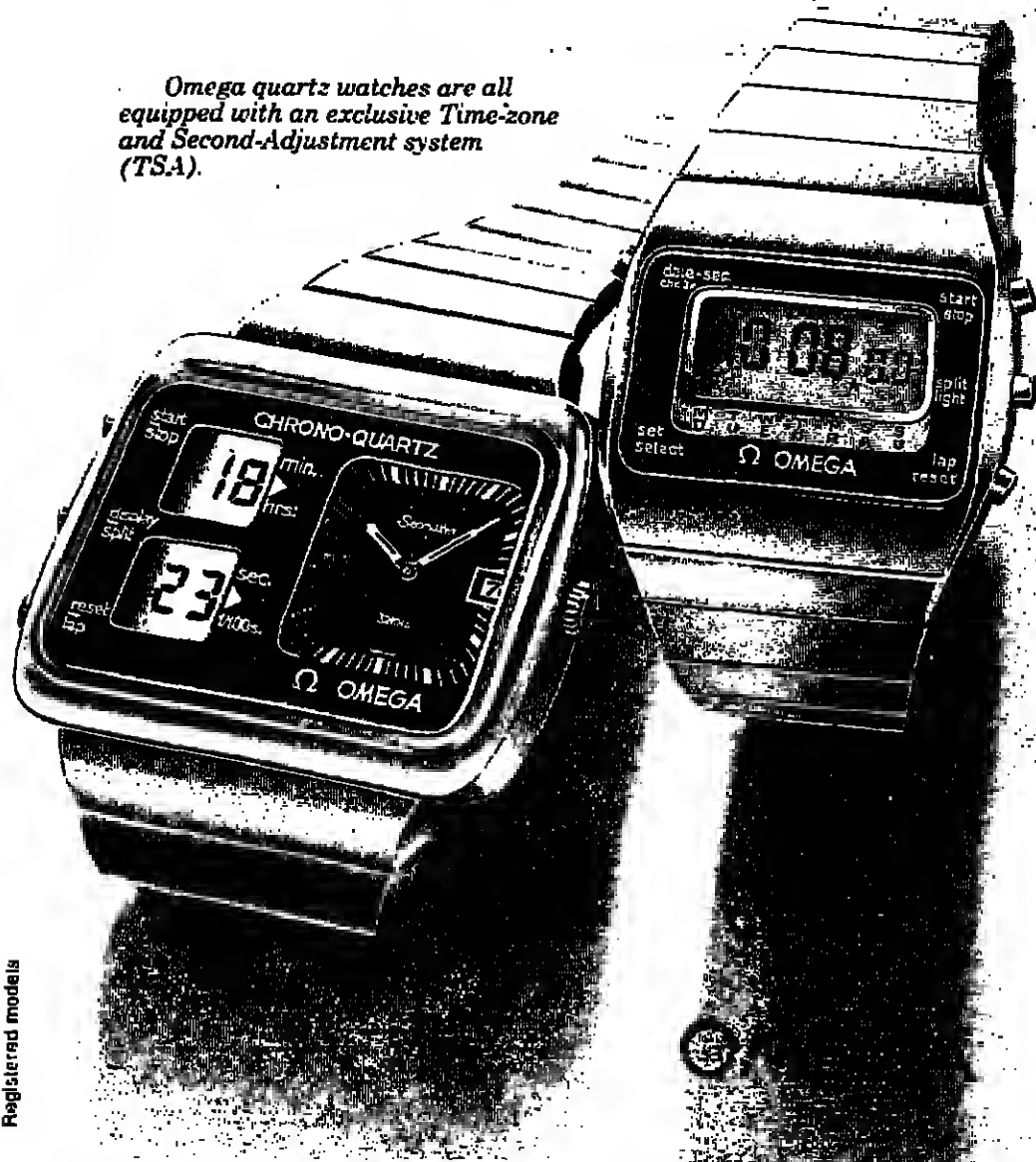
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